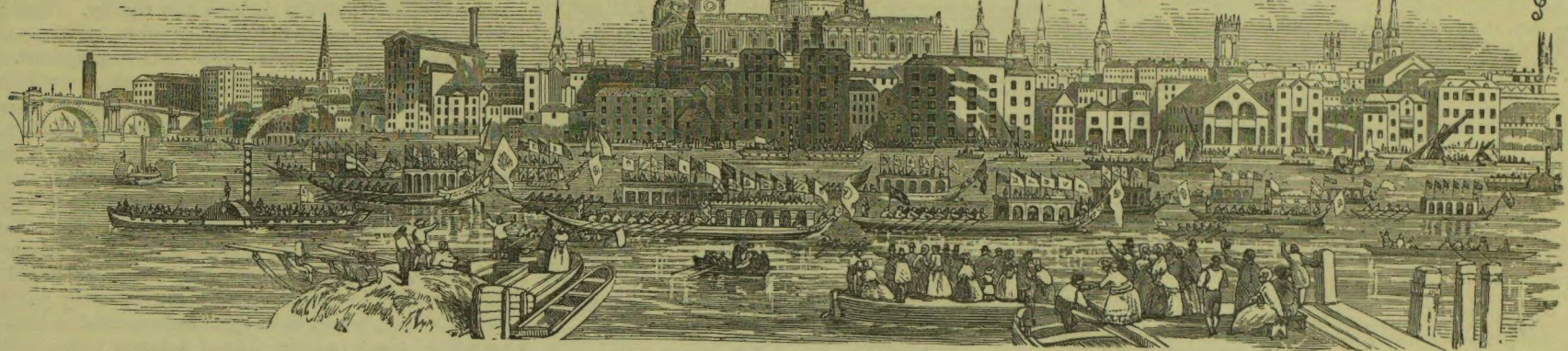


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1720.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

WITH EXTRA } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT (COLOURED) } BY POST, 6½D.



SCENE OF THE LANDSLIP AT THE SAVOY MOUTH OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.



## BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., in Canada, Viscountess Milton, of a son.  
On the 19th inst., at 64, Ebury-street, Lady Robert Montagu, of a son.  
On the 20th inst., at Holme Priory, in the Isle of Purbeck, Lady Selina Bond, of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of W. C. Capper, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at The Pophams, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of J. W. Mumby, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 19th inst., at Valentia, Ireland, the wife of Staff Commander Kerr, R.N., of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Stebbington House, Wansford, the wife of John Jackson, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Northfield, Ilfracombe, North Devon, the wife of Arthur Rees, Esq., of a son and heir, prematurely.  
On the 16th inst., at Swanage, the wife of John Liddell, Esq., Commander R.N., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Stanstead church, Essex, by the Rev. Edward Pring's Hodgins, D.D., Incumbent of St. Stephen the Martyr, Edgehill, Liverpool (in the absence of the Rev. T. G. Luard, the Vicar), James Theodore Vokins, only son of William Vokins, of 14, Great Portland-street, and 1, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, London, to Ellen Maria (Nellie) Polley, niece of Walter Gilbey, of Hargrave Park, Stanstead, Essex.  
On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, Notting Hill, Signor Jacopo Virgilio, barrister-at-law and Professor in the University of Genoa, member of the Permanent Council of the Treasury in the kingdom of Italy, and Officer of the Noble Orders of the Crown of Italy and of St. Maurice and Lazare, to Elizabeth Antoinette, youngest daughter of the late Andries de Smidt, Esq., of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at St. Louis, Missouri, United States, Sophia Ann Matthews, the beloved wife of Mr. W. T. Matthews, chemist and druggist, formerly of North-street, Bristol, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Woods, of Colchester Villa, Roath, near Cardiff, and formerly Governor of the Glamorgan county gaol.  
On the 12th ult., at Leisbich Villa, Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Thomas Montagu, youngest son of the late John Montagu, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the colony.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25.		WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.	
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 8.25 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Irons, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon. St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, M.A. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy, and of the House of Commons		St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, died, 420. The first submarine electric telegraph (between Dover and Cape Grisnez) tried, by Mr. J. W. Brett, 1850. Leicestershire Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition, at Market Harborough (two days). Whitby Dog Show.	
MONDAY, AUGUST 26.		THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.	
Albert, the late Prince Consort, born 1819. Oxford Races. Lichfield Races, August meeting. Early Horticultural Society Exhibition. Westminster Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Stourbridge (three days).		Beholding of St. John the Baptist. Reading Races. Bury Agricultural Show. Farnworth Agricultural Show.	
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.	
		Marshal MacMahon's Army defeated by the Germans at Beaumont, 1870. Reading Races.	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.		SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.	
		John Bunyan died, 1688. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6 m. 22	6 m. 42	7 m. 4	7 m. 28	7 m. 55	8 m. 29	9 m. 9
6 m. 22	6 m. 42	7 m. 4	7 m. 28	7 m. 55	8 m. 29	9 m. 9

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have discontinued issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price has been established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Coloured Engraving, entitled

## YOU MUSTN'T TOUCH.

FROM A PAINTING BY MRS. ANDERSON.

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The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter.  
Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.  
Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms: To Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.  
The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 108, Strand, either in English money, or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of (a) .. 1d	Germany .. .. 2d
Alexandria { via Southampton .. 1d	Gibraltar { via Southampton .. 1d
.. { via Brindisi .. 2d	.. { via France .. 3d
Australia { via Southampton .. 1d	Holland { via Belgium .. 2d
.. { via Brindisi .. 3d	India { via Southampton .. 2d
Austria .. .. 2d	Italy { via Brindisi .. 3d
Belgium .. .. 1d	Mexico (a) .. .. 1d
Brazil .. .. 1d	New Zealand .. .. 1d
Canada .. .. 1d	Norway, via Denmark .. 5d
Cape of Good Hope .. 1d	Spain .. .. 2d
China { via Southampton .. 2d	Sweden, via Denmark .. 4d
.. { via Brindisi .. 3d	Switzerland .. .. 2d
Constantinople, via Marseilles .. 2d	United States .. .. 1d
Denmark, via Belgium .. 3d	West Indies .. .. 1d
France .. .. 1d	

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**—Mr. CRESWICK and Mr. RYDER Every Evening, supported by a first-class Company Monday, OTHELLO; Tuesday and Wednesday, HAMLET; Thursday and Friday, WERNER; concluding with BRAYE AS A LION.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL,—"Charing-Cross to Calcutta"** in Two Hours! Hamilton's Excursion, the New Route to India via Most Cais and the Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Tebbin and Son. Cicerone, Mr. A. Wieland. Grand National Music, Vocal and Instrumental. First Class, 2s.; Second, 1s.; Third, 6d. Open every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titanic," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. 1s. to 6s. Admission, 1s.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS THIS

DAY AND NEXT WEEK.  
Saturday (Aug. 24).—Saturday Half-Holiday Fête; Opera ("Maritana"), Blondin on the High Rope, and Feast of Lanterns.  
Monday.—Blondin.  
Tuesday.—Opera, "Martha."  
Wednesday.—Autumn Fruit and Flower Show, first day.  
Thursday.—Autumn Fruit and Flower Show, second day. Blondin and Fireworks.  
Saturday.—Burlesque, "Black-Eyed Susan."  
The Fine Arts Courts and Collections, including the Picture Gallery (the Works on sale), the Technological and Natural History Collections; all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature, and the Gardens and Park, always open. Music and Fountains daily. Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of the company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

"The Temple of Janus is shut," unless we consider the door left ajar in honour of the wars in Belfast, a series of conflicts which the magistrates, having a strong military force, ought to have brought to an end at any price. But the Psalmist complains, "When I speak of peace they make them ready for battle." M. Thiers is letting off great guns at Trouville, a northern army is marching upon a southern army in England, Russian soldiers are completing a grand course of field instruction, the Turkish forces are to be reorganised by the new Constantinopolitan Cardwell, the Spanish King is welding his heterogeneous soldiery, and three Emperors meet in council with intentions which may be absolutely pacific, but which few Continental persons believe to be anything of the kind.

Yet, doubtless, there is a marked lull in foreign affairs, and "the world is weary of the past." It were unwise to disturb the comparative tranquillity of the period by auguries of strife, prophecies which have a fatal habit of hastening their own fulfilment. Let us have our interval of rest, and let us not excite ourselves with anticipations of evils which may take any form except that in which we endeavour to figure them. A period of repose is vouchsafed, let us enjoy it thankfully. There is not even any practical use in becoming fretful over the social problems of the hour. The struggle between capital and labour is indeed no small thing, and its end may be but the beginning of new complications; but it must be left to work itself out, for it is an operation which, like the operations of nature, can neither be hindered nor hastened. Grave as it is, we can but record it. That it proceeds peacefully is a great thing, both in itself and as a guarantee that it is not to be unduly dreaded; and, like the Aaronic serpent, it has swallowed up all rivals. There is, happily, no other question of a social sort that at this time exercises a disturbing influence on our domestic system. Therefore, we shall be wise to take the rest which seems to have been graciously accorded to us after several troublesome years.

Not so, however, think the philosophers, strong-minded or weak-minded. They will not heed the Laureate's prayer, and "let us have our dream to-day." They are more restless than their brother philosopher Diogenes, who rolled his tub about only that he might not seem idle when all around him were active. They roll their tubs when we all want to be quiet. That particularly objectionable tub the Position of Woman has been in full thunder lately, and it irritates those who believe that woman has attained her rightful position, and that she fills it admirably. We feel indisposed to debate the subject; and if we ask whether argument is wanted, we ask it rather in the spirit of John Leech's collier, whose meaning in the demand "Do you want to argue?" must be sought rather in the expression of his face than in the terms of the question. We refuse to spoil our peace by bringing forward proofs that woman knows her duty, and does it in womanly fashion. All the Miss Lydia Beckers in the world will not make us dissatisfied with the minds and hearts of our partners, and when they are dissatisfied with us they will take better means of making us know it than through grumbling dissertations on a "higher education." If lady-lecturers usurp our province and become didactic, it is for us to usurp theirs and become sentimental, and when Miss Becker quotes Mill we shall quote Shakespeare. If she preaches to us about higher education, we shall play Orlando. He is asked by a cynic, "What stature is your mistress of?" He answers, "Just as high as my heart." It is a weak-minded sort of reply to a strong-minded lady who wants to make us all uncomfortable, and perhaps it is the soft answer that does not turn away wrath, but we will take our chance. We take a hint from Geneva, and we absolutely shut out the question of woman's indirect claim to be made disagreeable and masculine, if that be not tautology.

Perhaps the influence of the subject works upon us and disposes us to be even more feminine, and, when we have declared that the question shall not be discussed, to open debate on it immediately. But if we resist this impulse, we cannot help resorting to the aggravating process of asking *quis vituperavit*—who has been finding fault with the woman of the day? That some exceptional idiots have been the mark of some brilliant satire—chiefly aimed by feminine pens—we allow, and are glad of it. But

that there is anything to say of the "insufficiency" of women in the mass is utterly to be denied. We repeat that man is quite content with her, and his whole life shows that it is so. The great object of his early life is to make himself acceptable to one of the creatures whom we are told to regard as so unworthy of admiration; and when he has made himself acceptable and accepted by her, the great object of the rest of his life, while strength of mind and body is spared to him, is to make her feel that she judged him rightly. This is the rule, and it is abundantly proved by the extraordinary clamour made over the exceptions. The placid, matronly contempt with which the wives and mothers in England regard the orations of those who would persuade them that they are unworthy and ill-treated is a very pleasant thing for all but those for whom it is manifested. The wifehood of England is no ignorant slave hugging and jingling chains. English women know that they are held in all honour, and they know, too, that they deserve it. Their self-constituted champions should be better acquainted with their sex than to believe that it can be easily persuaded out of a truth which is brought before them in kindness a hundred times in every day of a happy life.

Ireland usually claims public attention about this time of the year. The season takes her within the region of historical memento, and it seems impossible for the Irish people to pass through it without some outburst of party feeling. There was a hope that when all ecclesiastical bodies in the sister country had been placed upon the same level before the law, and when every shred of ascendancy had been given to the winds, the people of Ireland would gradually settle down into a position of social harmony, undisturbed by any remains of religious differences between them. That hope, we regret to say, has not been realised. Possibly, taking all things into the account, the hope itself was the offering of over-sanguine feelings. We do not say, and would not suggest, that human nature in Ireland differs essentially, or in its main features, from human nature elsewhere. We only say that the circumstances of the Irish people have been peculiar, and, we are afraid we must add, unhappy, and that they have left their trace upon the temper and character of the population. We know not how to describe the peculiarity to which we allude. It seems to us as though the irascible passions of our Hibernian fellow-subjects, like certain preparations of gun-cotton or certain kinds of nitro-glycerine, which take fire at a very low temperature, are roused to a pitch of explosive fury by causes which would prove comparatively harmless among most other people.

There has been a series of riots during the week at Belfast, at which much mischief has been done, and no little damage to person and property. We do not put implicit faith in local reports from that quarter, nor, in all cases, have we found that the letters of "special correspondents" to the London newspapers have been free from exaggeration; but there cannot be room for reasonable doubt that the city of Belfast, with one or two of its suburban districts, has been disgracefully disturbed by the collision and pertinacious pugnacity of party mobs. The wounded have been numerous. Several houses have been systematically wrecked, and the furniture within them wantonly destroyed. The business of the city has been brought to a standstill, and the magistracy of the locality has been at its wits' end to decide upon the best means of suppressing the rioters. There was no want whatever of military force in the immediate district, but there was a justifiable reluctance to use, as well as to display it. Still, there has been no general disturbance of the public peace in Ireland. The battle, if we may so call a succession of street skirmishes, was both local and accidental. We need not make too much of it, greatly as the occurrence is to be deplored. We need not speak of it as indicating the uselessness of those measures of conciliation which the Legislature has recently passed with a view to the pacification of the people of Ireland.

To some extent the present disgraceful outbreak may be attributed, perhaps, to an injudicious relaxation of the law. The Party Processions Act was repealed last Session. It tied up the hands of both the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics in regard to outdoor public demonstrations of their party differences. We are not by any means convinced that the restrictive provisions of that Act were ill adapted to the circumstances and the temper of the people. They who cry for the moon will be most mercifully dealt with when they are told, once for all, that they are not going to have it. In Ireland it appears that party processions are chiefly valued as the means by which people of opposite political or ecclesiastical convictions may be annoyed, irritated, and defied. The cloak is trailed in the mud, and the invitation is given to some opposite party to tread upon it. The representatives of both Orangemen and Roman Catholics besought the Government to remove the impediments which prevented these public demonstrations, on the pretext—which we have no doubt they looked upon as well-founded—that feelings of charity, of justice, and of good-will would be stronger to prevent collision than any galling restrictions of the law. And it seemed likely that it should be so. And, doubtless, considered in the abstract, it would be so. But facts have promptly proved that, at Belfast, at all events, it is not so. The inferences to be deduced from the events of this last week may easily be of too broad and decisive a character; but, we think, they can hardly



fail of suggesting that a relaxation of prohibitive laws, not in themselves encroaching upon the personal liberty of the subject, may rather hinder than promote such a fusion of parties, as, perhaps, will be generally regarded as the chief desideratum for the inhabitants of Ireland.

We are very far from advocating the interference of the law, even in defence of highly-prized privileges, where it is possible that those privileges might fairly defend themselves. But there are some things which men call "privileges" which can only be fairly described as indulgences given to the worst passions of our nature. We are not by any means satisfied that perfect freedom to thrust all our ecclesiastical differences into the face of our neighbours, by parading them on the public highways, or by flaunting them in the streets, is among the rights that we do well to insist upon retaining under a civilised, or, say, a Constitutional, Government. The exercise of it means offence, or, at any rate, provocation to offence. It is not neighbourly, it is not Christian, it is not even manly. Here and there, we admit, it may be a display of hardihood which most reasonable people would condemn as fruitless folly; but in the great majority of cases a party procession, having for its object the commemoration of some historical event, is but a multitudinous mode of giving expression to individual bigotry, and illustrates neither the courage, nor the wisdom, nor the kindness of those who take part in it. We do not think society is bound, as a matter of justice, to give this liberty. From districts known to abuse it we think that it may very properly be withheld. The question is entirely one of policy, and the policy will have to be shaped by the special circumstances of the case. The disease is far more local than general, and the remedy should be of the same character.

Our principal object, however, in adverting to the Belfast riots is to caution our readers against allowing them to produce an unfavourable impression upon the mind in regard to that policy of conciliation which of late years has been pursued towards Ireland by the Imperial Legislature. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the city of Belfast does not represent the whole Irish nation. In the second place, it may be taken for granted that Belfast mobs do not represent Belfast intelligence. And, in the third place, it must not be forgotten that the social conditions of Belfast render it susceptible in a high degree of those passions which come out of a long course of ecclesiastical conflict. We may look upon it as "the meeting of the waters." It falls within the line upon which Orangeism and Ultramontaniam come in closest contact with each other. As one of our contemporaries has justly remarked, we have not riots of this kind at Cork, nor at Dublin. It may be many years before Belfast will be deprived of its bad eminence, but our readers will probably agree that exceptional conditions scarcely warrant a general change in the tone of our legislation.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, on Thursday week drove from Holyrood Palace to Dalhousie Castle and inspected the grounds, after which her Majesty proceeded to Dalkeith Palace, returning in the evening to Edinburgh. Earlier in the day Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited Rosslyn and Craigmillar Castle. Prince Leopold also inspected the Antiquarian Museum. Viscount Halifax dined with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty drove through Granton and Newhaven to Leith, where the Queen was received at the Albert Dock by the Provost of Leith. Her Majesty inspected the dock. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited the castle. Prince Leopold also inspected Mr. Steele's studio, the National Gallery, and the Parliament House. The Hon. Bouverie Primrose was invited to luncheon at the palace, and had the honour of being presented to her Majesty.

The Queen, in the course of her drives through Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, has been extremely gratified by the warm and loyal reception which has been given to her Majesty by all classes. Viscount Halifax has addressed the following letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh:—

Dear Lord Provost,—It is not the practice, unless the Queen has visited any city or town in a public manner, to address any official communication to the chief magistrate or authority of the place. I am commanded, however, by her Majesty to convey to you in a less formal manner the expression of her Majesty's gratification at the manner in which she was received by the people of Edinburgh, in whatever part of this city and neighbourhood her Majesty appeared. Her Majesty has felt this the more because, as her Majesty's visit was so strictly private, it was so evidently the expression of their national feeling of loyalty. Her Majesty was also very much pleased with the striking effect produced by lighting up the park and the old chapel.—Believe me, my dear Lord Provost, yours very faithfully,  
BALFOUR, Aug. 17.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Holyrood Palace at a quarter past eleven p.m. yesterday (Friday) week. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Flora MacDonald, Sir W. Jenner, Colonel Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. D. F. de Ros, and Mr. Collins. Viscount Halifax was the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen was escorted from Holyrood by a detachment of Scots Greys to the Queen's station, the line of route being brilliantly illuminated with red and blue lights. Her Majesty arrived at Ballater at five minutes to seven on Saturday morning last, and posted thence to Balmoral Castle. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out.

On Sunday Viscount Halifax dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Braemar and the Lion's Face, returning in the evening to Balmoral. Viscount Halifax dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at Dunrobin Castle on Friday, Sept. 6, and to remain until the following Tuesday. The Queen's visit will be private.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, attended by her suite, left Osborne, on Monday, en route for Copenhagen, on a visit to her Royal

Highness's parents, the King and Queen of Denmark. The Princess embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, the Royal yacht Alberta, Staff Captain Welch, accompanying her Royal Highness's yacht. Upon passing through Spithead Royal salutes were fired. The Prince of Wales remains in England for the autumn military manoeuvres. His Royal Highness has, through Sir William Knollys, expressed his inability to be present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new harbour works at St. Helier's, Jersey.

### PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has continued to make favourable progress. The bulletin of Wednesday announced that "the recovery of her Royal Highness being so far advanced, no further bulletins will be issued." The infant Princess is well.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, left Inverary Castle, on Monday, for Oban, where the Princess was received with great enthusiasm. The magistrates and council, the volunteers, Freemasons, Good Templars, Band of Hope, and others formed a procession and received the Royal and distinguished party at the burgh boundary, the volunteers' band playing the National Anthem and Royal salutes being fired. The magistrates presented an address to the Princess, after which her Royal Highness and party embarked on board the Duke of Argyll's yacht Columbia, en route for a tour to Tobermory, Staffa, Iona, and the North.

Prince Arthur will open Roundhay Park, Leeds, on Sept. 19. Tuesday's *Gazette* notifies the appointment of the Duke of Teck to be a Royal Commissioner for promoting the success of the Vienna Exhibition.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia left town on Wednesday for Dover, and crossed thence in the steam-ship Belgique to Ostend, en route for Brussels.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, with the Prince Imperial, arrived at Ryde on Tuesday. Her Majesty paid a short visit to Brookfield, the residence of the Marquis of Exeter, after which the Imperial party left for Cowes.

Prince George of Solms has returned to Brown's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for the Continent.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have left Wentworth House, Yorkshire, for Coollatin, Wicklow.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have arrived in town from Kissingen, Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Aylesford have arrived at Packington Hall, Warwickshire.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse have arrived at Birr Castle.

The Earl of Durham has arrived at Lambton Castle.

The Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade and Frances Countess Waldegrave have left Carlton-gardens for The Priory, Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Ossington have left Buxton for Ossington Hall, Notts.

Lord and Lady Buckhurst have left Kneale on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Castle Bromwich.

Lord and Lady Vernon and the Hon. Misses Vernon, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Charteris, left town on Saturday last for Homburg.

Lord Redesdale has left town for his seat in Gloucestershire.

Yesterday week, Lord Offaly, the eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, and grandson of the Duke of Leinster, attained his majority. Throughout the vast estates of the noble house of the Geraldines the numerous tenantry of all ranks, sects, and parties united in the most cordial manner to give due expression to the joy which they felt at the grandson of "Ireland's only duke" arriving at the age of manhood.

Lord Clifton, eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, attained his majority on Wednesday. The auspicious occasion has been celebrated with great festivities at Cobham Hall, the ancestral seat, in Kent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe have left London for Scotland.

The Japanese Ambassador-Extraordinary, Sionii Iwakura, and his Associates-Extraordinary, representing various departments of the public service of Japan, arrived last Saturday at Liverpool, by the Olympus, from New York, and, after being entertained at luncheon by the Mayor, left in the afternoon for London, where they took up their quarters in Buckingham Palace. The report of the Embassy having arrived a week ago originated from the presentation at Court at Osborne of the secretary, who had preceded them. It is intended that the illustrious visitors shall be royally treated during their stay in this country. The Ambassadors were entertained at dinner on Monday by Lord and Lady Granville, and after dinner visited the International Exhibition, which had been brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. On Tuesday evening their Excellencies, accompanied by General Grant and Sir Harry Parkes, were present at the People's Concert at the Royal Albert Hall. Sionii Iwakura, with his suite, Sir Harry Parkes, and others, visited Brighton on Wednesday, as the guests of the Mayor, and inspected the Aquarium. Mr. Robert Sloan, who is attached to the Japanese Embassy and has accompanied it from Japan, is engaged in writing a history of the Embassy. According to the *Japan Herald*, the appointment of Japanese Ambassadors at the Court of London, and to Paris, is in consequence of the determination of the Mikado to visit Europe upon his return from a contemplated tour of the empire. Three vessels of war will accompany the Mikado.

The Burmese Ambassadors, who have been staying in Birmingham for several days, visited Worcester, last Saturday, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Porcelain Works in that city. In the afternoon they proceeded from Worcester to Droitwich, to pay a visit to Sir John Pakington at Westwood Park, near that borough. On Tuesday morning the Embassy, who arrived in Liverpool late in the previous evening, were received at the Townhall by the Mayor (Mr. J. Pearson) and several members of the council. They were conducted through the Townhall and appeared on the Queen's balcony, where they were cheered by the gentlemen on 'Change. Afterwards they proceeded to the strangers' gallery of the Exchange news-room, where they were again cheered. They subsequently drove in the Mayor's state carriage along the line of docks. On Wednesday the members of the Embassy paid a visit to the Birkenhead Ironworks, and afterwards lunched on board the new steam-ship Tacora, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. In the evening they were entertained at dinner, privately, by the president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. A. Roebuck delivered the address at the inaugural dinner of the Sheffield St. Peter's Working Men's Club on Wednesday night.

## The Extra Supplement.

### "YOU MUSTN'T TOUCH!"

The little girl who amuses herself by playing upon the destructive and devouring instincts of her pet kitten with a tempting exhibition of the caged bird almost within reach of a sudden feline spring, will very likely repent of what she is now doing, some day when the full-grown cat shall have taken the opportunity of its mistress's absence to leap from shelf or table on the unguarded abode of the poor canary. It will be of no use then to plead against the self-accusing voice of conscience, mingled with the sorrowful pity of seeing her darling Dicky reduced to a lifeless and sadly mangled sorely clawed and bitten lump of yellow feathers—that she had strictly enjoined her naughty Pussy never to touch the bird. "There's a ba'li'f—don't pump on him!" is an injunction proverbially sure to be acted upon in the opposite sense to that which ostensibly appears in those words of advice or command. Would this young lady think it worth while to tell her baby brother not to touch a forbidden object most enticing to the eye, the hand, and the palate, or would she keep it well out of his sight? Even so with the cat and the canary. But there is a moral spice of Mother Eve in the youngest of her sex; and ever since our deluded ancestress showed the apple to unwary Adam there has been a womanly trick of trying the self-control both of man and beast.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, which has been sitting in London, closed its proceedings last week. The Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, M.A., was the elected President for the year. This gentleman was born at Norwich, in the year 1822. After finishing his education in that city, he became private secretary to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. In 1840 he entered the Wesleyan Theological College in London, where he received his training for the Wesleyan ministry. Mr. Wiseman has been stationed in some of the best circuits, where, as a preacher and pastor, he has been greatly esteemed by the people. His easy and kindly way of preaching, and his Christian bearing and gentlemanly manners on all occasions, have won the esteem and confidence of those who have heard him and known him. Mr. Wiseman was during some years editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, the most respectable journal, with decidedly Liberal tendencies, that Methodism has ever had. But he is not now its editor; he has not acted in that capacity for some time past, and cannot do so while his year of office lasts. In the foreign mission house Mr. Wiseman, as one of the secretaries, has been very useful. The practical character of his mind and habits has been of great value in the secretary's office; while the earnestness and power of his missionary speeches have given life to the evangelising sympathies of the people. He lately visited Canada, as the representative or delegate of the Wesleyans in this country at the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Conference. In the presidential chair, though occupying it for the first time, Mr. Wiseman seemed perfectly at home. He ruled wisely and well, maintaining as strict an impartiality, and showing as much guiding and controlling skill, as a Speaker in the House of Commons.

At the late Conference the annual statistics as to membership were presented. From these it appears that there were, in March last, in Great Britain, 346,850 recognised members in the society, or 240 fewer than last year. About 39,000 new members had joined during the year, but against these the losses had been—deaths, 5618; withdrawals, about 19,000; emigrants, 386; removals, 13,666.

The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

### GERMAN CLUB, HONG-KONG.

The new building of the German Club at Hong-Kong is shown in our Illustration. It is of brick, in the Gothic style, but of a simple and quiet design. The architects were Messrs. Wilson and Salway. The interior comprises a concert-hall, 75 ft. long and 35 ft. wide, with a roof 35 ft. high, to accommodate 275 persons in the audience; a drawing-room, a dining-room, reading-room, and billiard-room, all of good dimensions. There is a stage for dramatic performances in the concert-hall. The building has been constructed in sixteen months, at a cost of 21,000 dollars. It is a great convenience to the German residents, and an ornament to the city of Victoria.

### SEAMEN'S CHURCH, HONG-KONG.

This church has recently been erected for the use of the British sailors who frequent the port of Hong-Kong. The plans were drawn and carried out in construction by Messrs. Wilson and Salway, surveyors and architects. The church is a plain but elegant structure, and has given great satisfaction. The total cost, about £1600, was defrayed by subscription before the opening. The erection of this church supplies a great religious want. It reflects much credit on those who have zealously seconded the Bishop of Victoria in this important undertaking. He has appointed the Rev. T. Talbot to be the first Chaplain.

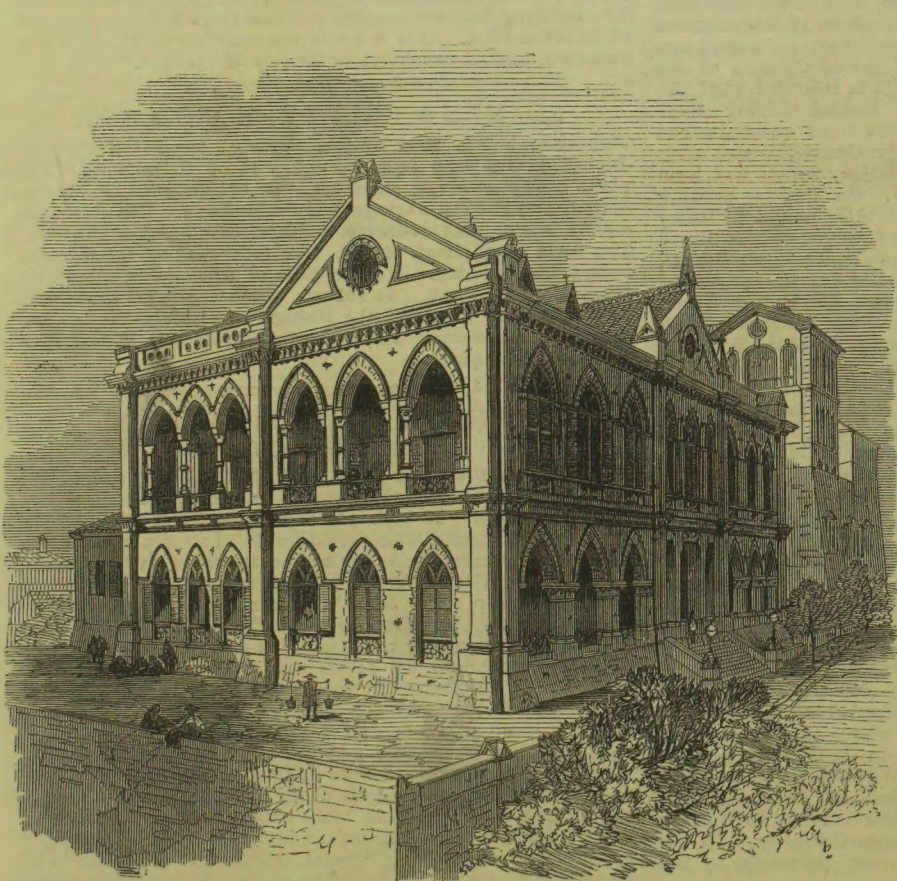
### ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY NEAR MONT CENIS.

The traffic on the Mont Cenis line, at the Savoy end of the great tunnel, has been slightly interrupted by an accident on the French side. It took place between St. Michel and St. Jean de Maurienne, where a rather fitful stream comes down a gorge and crosses the valley to join the main river. During a thunderstorm lately, when a heavy mass of rain had poured down, the steep rocky sides of the mountains presented no surface to collect the water, so that it flowed down in one mass, and carried everything with it. It brought down a vast mass of debris extending all across the valley, and for about a quarter of a mile long. It flowed down the embankments of the railway and through the tunnel at this place, completely choking it up. The labourers have been for many days at work clearing the tunnel and railway, as well as the public road. Railway passengers were obliged here to leave the train, and walk a quarter of a mile along the road, to the mouth of the tunnel, where another train waited to receive them, and carry them through the mountain into Piedmont. The sketch engraved is by one of our Special Artists, who happened to be travelling that way. It shows the railway passengers walking along the ordinary road, and the labourers at work removing the fallen earth, with the upper part visible of a house which was half-buried in it, so that only the top of the door and lower windows could be seen. Happily, the inmates escaped, and there was no loss of life.

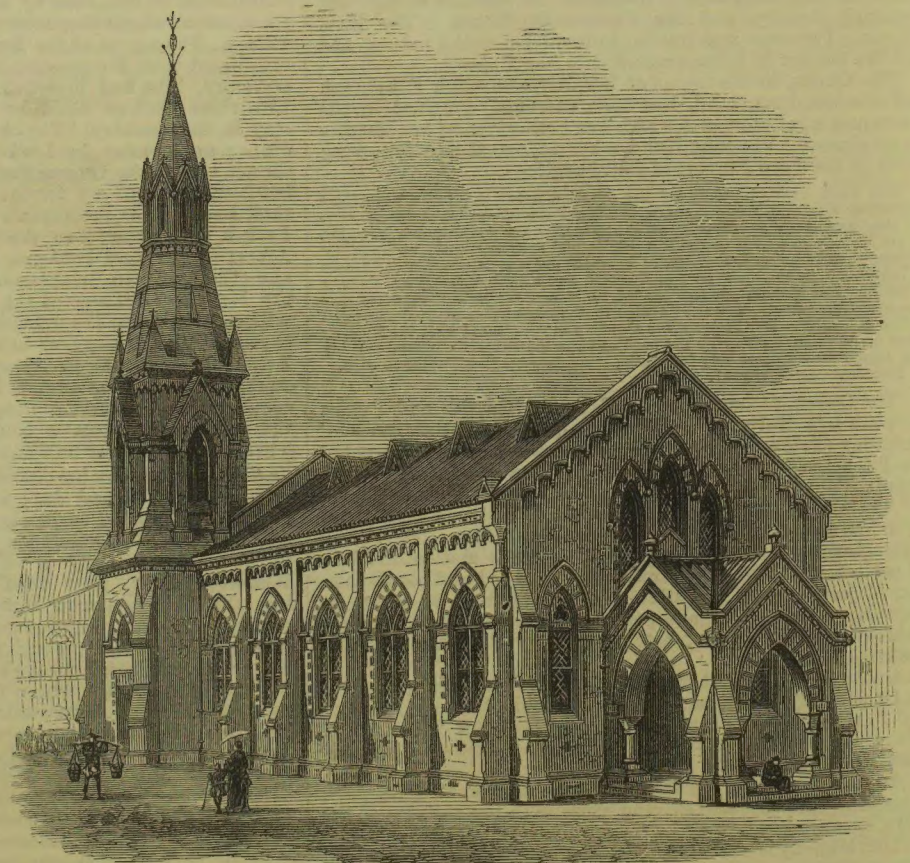




THE REV. LUKE WISEMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

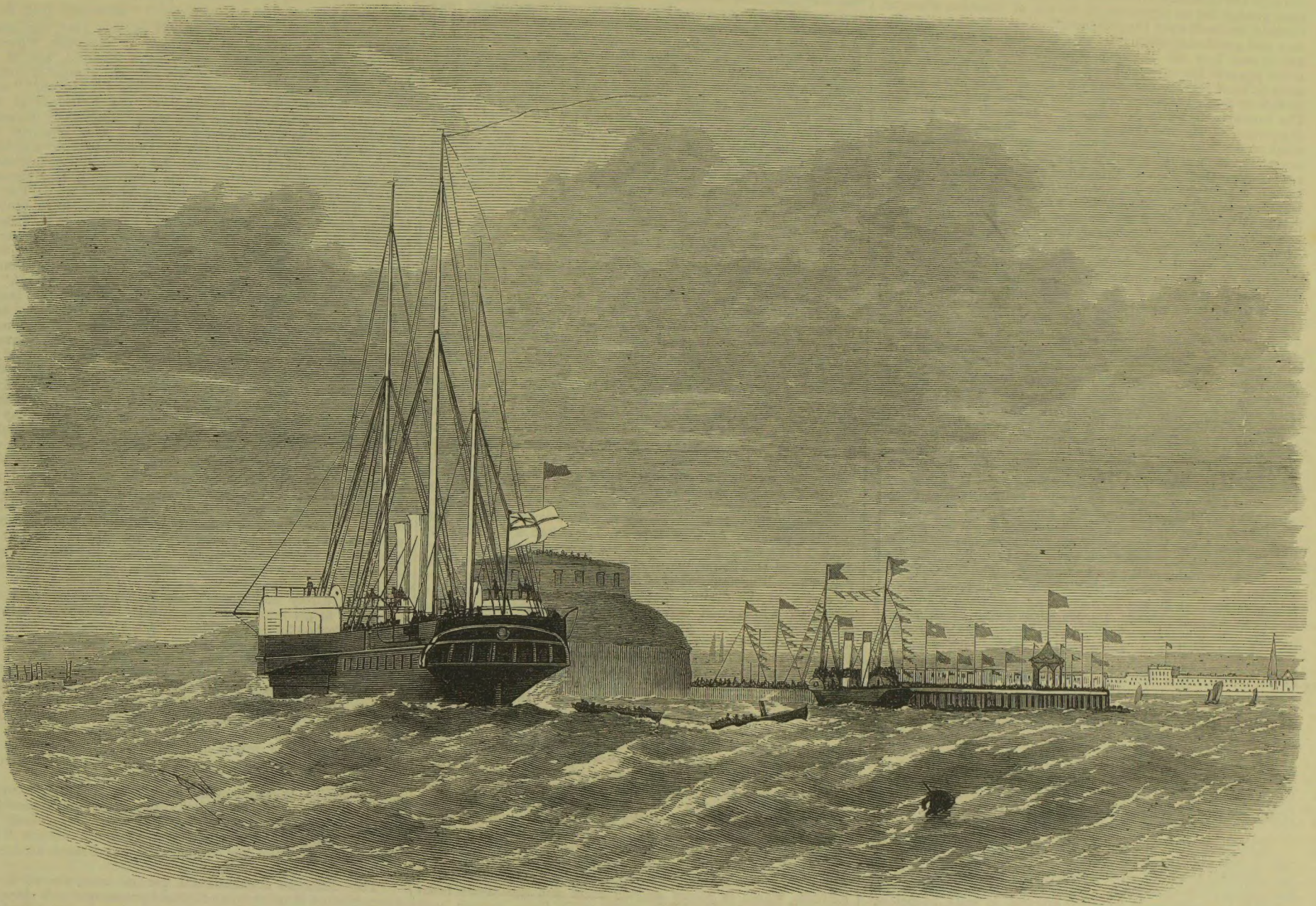


THE GERMAN CLUB, HONG-KONG.

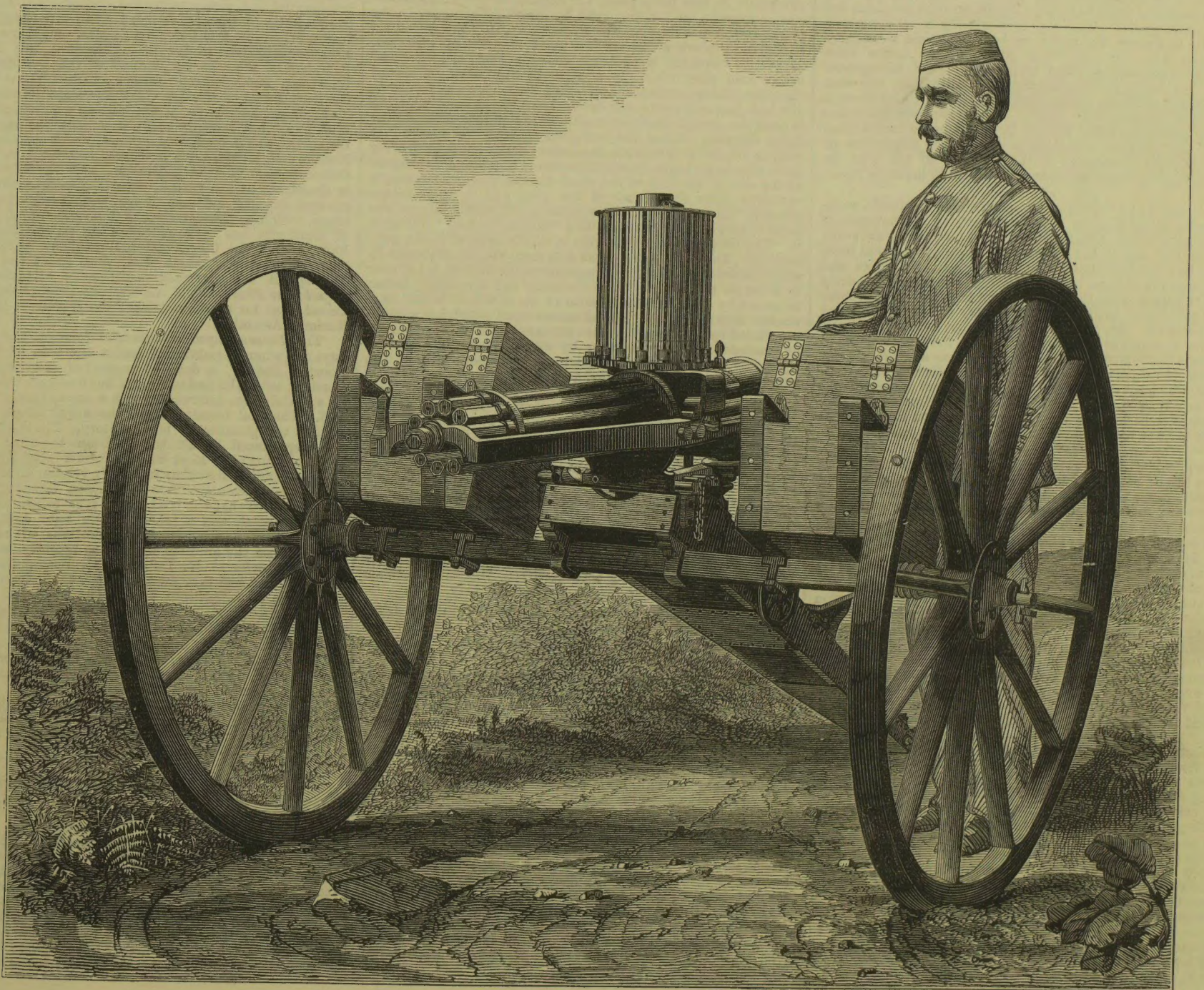


THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH, HONG-KONG.





THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDING AT WEYMOUTH.



THE GATLING GUN.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Perhaps the excellent Archbishop of Canterbury was somewhat hard pressed for an argument in favour of missions when, at Carlisle, he dwelt upon the presence of a few "heathen" noblemen and gentlemen among us as a warning of danger. One hardly sees how the Burmese Ambassadors are likely to do much towards the extirpation of Christianity, or how the two score or so of Hindoo barristers who are studying law here will be able to shake the orthodoxy of the Temple and Gray's Inn. The Japanese, to whom his Grace also referred, may be more dangerous, as we read that in Japan the State has achieved what no State in Christendom ever accomplished—namely, the concoction of a religion which satisfies everybody; but I do not imagine that Prince Terashima regards himself in the light of a missionary. Then, as to the lower class of heathen whom we have here—the Chinese, who smoke themselves into intoxication with opium, at the East End—they are the last persons to interfere with the singularly earnest belief and the exemplary morality of the districts in which they live. The Archbishop says that it would be a sad thing if the influx of heathens into London should make converts from Christianity. Doubtless it would be a very sad thing; and it may not be proper to say to an Archbishop that there are thousands and thousands among us who would be the better for embracing any kind of religion that inculcated a small amount of self-denial and morality. But it really seems that any such peril must be infinitesimal; and one could almost wish that the Archbishop, whose habitually courteous utterances are the expression of his very kindly nature, had abstained from classing in the same category the distinguished and accomplished Orientals who are our welcome guests and the degraded strangers who have settled in our lowest districts.

Another Archbishop has been "interviewed" by a correspondent of the *New York World*, and we have Dr. Manning's ideas on Prince von Bismarck's conduct to the Jesuits, and also upon the Infallibility dogma. The Archbishop of Westminster is reported to have said that the Chancellor is not in a position to give an account to himself of his own aims, but that he has allowed himself to accept the counsel of the "Old Catholics" in a matter which he does not understand. The Old Catholics, of course, "wish to overthrow the Vatican and its traditions." Is it possible that M. von Bismarck may just have a glimmer of light upon this point? Dr. Manning is stated to have also said that the ignorance which prevails in regard to the meaning of infallibility is astonishing. "The talk about the assumption of omniscience, and the investing the Pope with divine attributes, is unworthy of rational men." The dogma merely asserts the infallibility of Christianity as represented by its head, "for a continuous infallibility of the Church must have a recognised and continuous organ of expression." The ability with which the case is put induces belief that the report of the interview is substantially correct. It may suffice to ask whether this exposition, which, from one point of view, is perfectly reasonable, delivers the sense in which one Catholic in a thousand comprehends the dogma lately affirmed by a numerical majority of ecclesiastics.

The lay Protestants and Catholics in Ireland are literally "at it, hammer and tongs," and it is to be wished that no weapons still more lethal were employed; but pistols, hatchets, and stones are also at work. The little experiment of trying whether Irishmen could be safely allowed to walk in procession has placed the most prosperous city in Ireland in a state of siege. The Protestants and Catholics have been fighting for several days; there have been deaths, and the hospitals are full of the wounded. This war is distinctly a religious one, although, of course, the ranks on both sides are swollen by auxiliaries who have no other stimulants to action than instinctive ruffianism or desire of plunder. "An affectionate people" is showing its capacity for self-government, and that is the only part of the disgraceful business in which there is the least satisfaction to be found. If a Continental journalist could by possibility bring himself to understand where Belfast is, and add to that superhuman exploit the acquisition of something like knowledge of the meaning of the fray, he might administer some epigrams that ought to make us feel.

There can be no second opinion on the inhospitable rudeness shown to Mr. Stanley by some persons at the banquet of the Brighton Medico-Chirurgical Society. The indignant correspondent of one of the papers declares that it would have been better for Brighton to have seized the offenders and ducked them in the sea, than to have permitted Mr. Stanley to depart with a sense that he had been insulted. At the same time, I think that justice should be done to Englishmen and Englishwomen. Mr. Stanley's reception has been enthusiastic wherever else he has appeared, and from the Queen down to the humblest member of the audiences he has addressed, there has been the warmest recognition of his gallantry and perseverance. The act of a few spiteful and ill-bred persons ought not to be remembered when the record of Mr. Stanley's sojourn in England is to be made up. The chairman on the occasion appears to have been unaware of the duty of a *presses*.

The mischief of claptrap talk is being illustrated at Exeter. Orators in and out of Parliament have uttered nonsense about the public-house being the poor man's club, and have taught the ignorant to believe that the house in which a licensed tradesman sells liquor is exactly the same thing as a house in which certain subscribers place liquor for their own consumption. So, when the Exeter public houses are closed at a given hour under the new Act, the mob assails a club, insists on its being also closed, and yells and hoots at the gentlemen who come out. Now these outrages are the results of the wanton and idiotic talk which third-class orators are not ashamed to employ. The club and the public-house have no real similarity except in the fact that liquors may be consumed in both; but there has been nobody, when the comparison has been made, to rebuke the mischievous clap-trap. The real truth may have to be expounded in a disagreeable manner, and it is to be wished that its enforcement would punish those who made political capital out of the ignorance of the lower class.

Colonel Henderson's report, unluckily, comes out at a time when there is nobody to mark it. But what he says about the dangers of the streets and the numbers who are killed by furious driving should be borne in mind, and served up again when everybody is in town. It seems that the "light carts" are the great slaughterers, the tradesmen who send goods home being so zealous to deliver them rapidly that they order their reckless servants not to be afraid of driving over customers or anybody else who may be in the way. The orders are well carried out, and chariot-races that would have delighted an ancient Greek may be seen at almost any hour, especially in the suburbs. Very few actions are brought, for the best reason—the charioteer is out of sight before his vehicle can be identified. Perhaps an enactment that every light cart shall have a number, painted very large, and in white, might restrain a little of the zeal.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WEYMOUTH.

A full account of the visit of his Royal Highness to Portland and Weymouth, on Saturday week, and the ceremony of his laying the finishing stone of the Portland Breakwater, was given in our last Number, with two Illustrations—one showing the ironclad ships of the combined Channel Squadron and Reserve Squadron in Portland Harbour. We now present a view of the landing of the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, from the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, at the pier of Weymouth, in order to partake of the luncheon provided for them at the Gloucester Hotel, by Mr. C. J. Hambro, M.P., in company with the Mayor and Mayoress of that loyal town, and some of the Dorsetshire nobility and gentry. Their Royal Highnesses, after this repast, again went on board the *Victoria* and *Albert*, which left Portland next day, returning to Cowes. The naval squadron left Portland immediately after the Royal yacht.

## THE GATLING GUN.

Last week a series of experiments was carried out at Woolwich with the English Gatling gun, the only mitrailleuse yet introduced into the service. It is the 0.45-inch Gatling mitrailleuse, which was manufactured at Elswick by Sir William Armstrong and Co. This weapon having been finally approved for service in our Army and Navy, it seems an appropriate time to give a brief description of the new "machine gun" shown in our Illustration.

During the past two years experiments have been conducted by a committee, under the presidency of Colonel Wray, R.A., C.B., with a view of ascertaining the following points—viz., the calibre which it is desirable should be adopted with the new weapon, the nature of projectile, and the description of ammunition. The committee, with the concurrence of Sir William Armstrong, unanimously resolved to adopt the calibre of the Martini-Henry rifle—viz., 0.45 inches; and in order to assimilate both ammunitions, it was decided that a bottlenecked cartridge should be employed. It was found, however, that the peculiar form of this cartridge had a tendency to disturb the "feeding" arrangements by causing a jam in the divisions of the drum, hence the contour was slightly modified; but it is anticipated that arrangements may still be made to arrive at the desired end—namely, that of producing a cartridge which will suit the small arms as well as the mitrailleuses.

The new "Gatling" has been tried at the proof butts, Plumstead-marshes, and at Shoeburyness. The firing on all occasions has given excellent results. The rapidity was very great, 5½ shots per second having been obtained. It has been decided to issue a certain proportion of the Gatling guns at present in course of manufacture for field service, the remainder to take the place of light field guns on board ship to clear an enemy's tops or resist boarders. Plans have also been prepared for using them as swivel-guns in boat warfare.

The construction of the Armstrong mitrailleuse is, briefly, as follows:—It consists of a series of ten barrels, combined with a grooved "carrier" for containing the cartridges, and a "lock cylinder," the whole being rigidly secured upon a main shaft, which runs through them. There are ten grooves in the carrier and ten locks in the lock cylinder. The locks work backwards and forwards in slots cut in the lock cylinder, when the latter is made to revolve by the agency of a "cam" with screw surfaces, which is placed outside them and within the lock-cylinder casing. The main shaft, with locks, carrier, and barrels upon it, is turned by a crank working at the side of the gun. As this takes place, the cartridges are dropped one by one into the carrier, the locks, by their impingement on the spiral surfaces of the cam, move forwards until their butt-ends successively reach a flat surface upon the top of the cam. Here the "cocking wing" for drawing back the "needle" comes into play, which is a piece of iron with an abrupt shoulder. This catches a projecting button on the needle, as the lock moves forward and draws back the needle, releasing it over the abrupt shoulder exactly at the proper moment for firing the gun. After the lock has released the needle it is withdrawn down the slot in the lock cylinder by a projecting knob which catches in the spiral groove of the cam. An extractor at the side of the lock at the same time withdraws the empty cartridge from the barrel of the gun, and it drops to the ground. Upon the same axis as the crank which causes the locks to revolve is a cylinder with a "double V screw" cut upon it. The bit which travels in this is rigidly secured to the gun-carriage; hence, when the crank is turned, the gun traverses itself automatically. This arrangement can be thrown out of gear by a simple movement. The elevating and depressing action is caused by a jointed contrivance of steel, which works in a similar manner to the jointed stands upon which toy soldiers are placed by children, the extremities being made to approach and recede from one another by opposite screw threads cut upon the shaft of the elevating hand-wheel. Upon the summit of the gun is placed a "drum," containing 352 cartridges, in sixteen rows of twenty-two in each row. These feed out through a slot in the bottom of the drum, falling successively into the carrier beneath. The carriage and timber for the Gatling gun are constructed in the lightest possible manner, the entire weight, including steel screens, being only 16 cwt. As the use of these latter has, however, been abandoned, the weight will be correspondingly reduced.

In the gun as shown in our Engraving the steel screen has been removed, but the stanchions which supported it have been left.

The obstruction caused by the landslip at the mouth of the Peak Forest tunnel having been removed, the traffic between London and Manchester was resumed on Tuesday.

Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, sister of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has fished the Meikleour Water on the river Tay, and killed a fine salmon and a grilse. At Windermere Prince Hassam took seven pike in one day, one weighing 18 lb.

A peal of bells intended for the new tower and spire lately erected, at the sole cost of Captain Washington Hibbert, for St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Rugby, was on Tuesday solemnly blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham. A great concourse was attracted by the novelty and unusual pomp of the solemnity, among whom were Mrs. Washington Hibbert, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl of Gainsborough, Mr. Petre and Lady Gwendoline Petre. The architect of the new church is Mr. Bernard Whelan.

A recent attempt to provide a swimming-bath at Richmond by means of a limited liability company having proved a failure, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Vestry-hall, to consider the best means of providing a swimming-bath under local direction and by local means. Colonel Burdett occupied the chair. Mr. J. Maxwell proposed "That this meeting is of opinion that a public swimming-bath on the river Thames, in the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond and Twickenham, is urgently needed." The motion was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to carry out the object.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 22.

The fête of Saint Napoleon passed by this year absolutely unregarded throughout France, save at Trouville, where a couple of ill-behaved young Mexicans, a Russian, and M. de Valon, the late private secretary of M. Pouyer-Quertier, judged it becoming to shout out "Vive l'Empereur!" and "A bas Thiers" within hearing of the President of the Republic; for which offence they were immediately arrested and taken before a commissary of police, who, however, set them at liberty until he had obtained instructions concerning them. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of his compatriot, M. Ephrassy, and summarily ordered him to report himself at St. Petersburg. The delinquent Mexicans, MM. Errazu, have quitted France, having previously forwarded an apology to M. Thiers; and M. Pouyer-Quertier has interceded warmly in favour of his late private secretary; still, the newspapers announce that he will be proceeded against on that commonplace charge, "exciting to the hatred and contempt of the Government."

In the utter absence of any news of importance, this foolish freak has been harped upon by the Parisian press, who have magnified its smallest details. The Radical organs demand the application of the law, while the Bonapartist journals protest against the prosecution of M. de Valon, oblivious of the fate which usually befell those who ventured to shout "Vive la République!" under the Second Empire. The Bonapartist newspapers have been exceedingly bitter and virulent in their attacks upon the Government of late, and the other day the editors of the ex-Emperor's leading organs were summoned to the Ministry of the Interior and reminded that Paris was still in a state of siege, and that if they did not moderate their ardour their journals would certainly be suspended, and possibly suppressed. Consequently upon this M. Jules Richard, of the *Gaulois*, a clever writer, who used to attack Imperialism in the *Figaro*, but now a staunch Bonapartist, has declined to write in that journal any longer, stating that it would be impossible for him to moderate his language, and that he has no desire to cause its suppression through anything contained in his articles.

The artillery experiments at Trouville continue almost every day in presence of M. Thiers and the military attachés of the different foreign embassies. On Monday they were particularly successful, a Swiss steel breech-loading four-pounder sinking the boat which has hitherto served as target at a distance of 3000 metres (about a couple of English miles). The gunners who fired the successful shot received a veritable ovation from all present, M. Thiers especially expressing his satisfaction. The gunners were placed upon an artillery fourgon decorated with tricolour and Swiss flags, and, preceded by a band of music and followed by the cannons that had been tried that day, made a triumphal procession round Trouville.

On Friday M. Thiers paid a visit to Honfleur, where he was received by the sous-Préfet. The President inspected the port, and returned to Trouville shortly after four o'clock. The same evening there was a grand reception at the Châlet Cordier, at which all the members of the French aristocracy at Trouville were present.

The different departmental general councils of France assembled on Monday to elect their presidents and vice-presidents previous to the opening of the session. The Moderate Republican party seems to have secured a few of the vacant presidential and vice-presidential chairs; but, on the whole, the majority of the new presidents and vice-presidents belong to the Legitimist and Orleanist parties. M. Magne, one of the Finance Ministers of the Second Empire, has been elected President of the General Council of the Dordogne; and M. Bourbeau, another Imperialist ex-Minister, has been nominated President of the Council of the Department of Vienne.

M. Raoul Duval, one of the leading deputies of the Legitimist party, has recently made a violent onslaught upon M. Gambetta, at the inaugural ceremony of a shooting school, at Moulinaux, a little town in the Seine-Inférieure. He accuses the ex-dictator of false patriotism, and literally dissects him in the course of his speech, especially taking him to task for his own conduct and that of his partisans during the Commune, which he characterises as double-faced. In his opinion M. Gambetta has been endeavouring to conciliate both the Radical and the Conservative Republican parties, so as to triumph, no matter which of the two gains the upper hand. The speech has attracted considerable attention, and the *République Française*, M. Gambetta's private organ, tells M. Duval that he would not have dared deliver it before the National Assembly.

The *Figaro* played a successful joke on the public a few days ago when it published, under the title of "The Assize Court of Bastia," a detailed account of the trial of a certain Corsican lady who had murdered her husband, who had carried on an adulterous intercourse with a servant under the conjugal roof. The trial terminated in the acquittal of the accused, amidst the plaudits of the auditory. The *Figaro's* account was reproduced by all the Parisian, together with several London journals. Most of the former slightly altered the text, pretending that they had their version direct from their own correspondents. Two days later, however, the *Figaro* acknowledged that the trial had never taken place, and that the whole affair was a joke. M. de Pont Jest, the reporter of the *Figaro*, was, it seems, desirous of expressing his opinion upon the question which has recently been agitating France, thanks to M. Dubourg, M. Dumas fils, and M. de Girardin, and had thought proper to submit it to the public in the shape of a fictitious trial. The wrath of the journals which had been gulled by the *Figaro*, upon being apprised of this, can be easily imagined.

### ITALY.

Princess Margherita, wife of Prince Humbert, is seriously ill at Ostend. Dr. Rossi, one of the Royal physicians, has been summoned, and has arrived at Ostend.

It has been arranged that, on Monday next, King Victor Emmanuel will open the Exhibition of Arts at Milan, afterwards proceeding to the camp at Somma, for the autumn manoeuvres of the army.

### BELGIUM.

On Thursday week the King presided at the opening of the Brussels Exhibition of Fine Arts. His Majesty was accompanied by the Count of Flanders.

His Majesty has promised to be present at the fêtes arranged to be held at Ghent; to review the Garde Civique and the English riflemen at that ancient city; and to assist at the banquet which is to be given to the visitors. Among the entertainments arranged for the forthcoming fêtes at Ghent in honour of the foreigners who are about to visit Belgium for the "Tir," will be a musical festival for the bands of the civic corps of the kingdom, which will be held on Sept. 15. Each band will receive a gold medal of the value of 100f., and a prize of 500f. will be given among the foreign bands in the town.



## SPAIN.

King Amadeus continues his triumphal progress in the north. On Wednesday week he quitted Gijon for Oviedo, where he arrived on the same day; thence continuing his journey to Aviles, where his reception was very enthusiastic. The King left Aviles on Friday, in a gun-boat, and reached the anchorage of the Vittoria, of Gijon. His Majesty embarked at six, and arrived at Ferrol on Saturday afternoon, having been delayed several hours by a dense fog. His reception there is said to have been magnificent, and it was enhanced by the presence of the English squadron, under Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton. The squadron consisted of the Lord Warden, Caledonia, Resistance, Pallas, Aurora, and Helicon. These ships, with their flags flying, guns firing, yards manned, and bands playing, formed two columns, between which the Vittoria steamed. The King walked about, after dinner, through the town, which, with the shipping, was brilliantly illuminated. Admiral Yelverton and his captains were presented on Sunday.

There has been some rioting at a bull-fight at Pampeluna, in which the Carlists and Liberals took part. Offence was taken by the former at the band playing Garibaldi's hymn, which they endeavoured to stop. Thereupon a fight with sticks ensued. The Mayor, interposing to restore peace, was himself struck, and, the following day, was attacked in the streets by Carlists, who fired several shots at him, none of which, however, reached the mark.

## TURKEY.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Grand Vizier, Midhad Pacha, has decreed the construction, at the State expense, of the projected railways between Tripoli in Syria, Aleppo, and the Euphrates.

## EGYPT.

Some Ministerial changes are reported from Egypt. Omar Lutfi Pacha has been appointed Minister of Finance, vice Ismail Sadik Pacha, appointed Director of the Khedive's Daira. Zulfiakar Pacha has been appointed Governor of Alexandria, vice Zek Pacha, who is appointed Director of Transit vice Omar Lutfi Pacha.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has taken a step that is calculated to win him some favour in the south, by giving a pardon to several men sentenced for having taken part in the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan. The President has employed the occasion of a conversation with some friends to reply to the recent attacks of Mr. Sumner—admitting that he was not originally an Abolitionist, but that subsequently he favoured negro emancipation as a measure of war.

Judge Barnard has been removed by a unanimous vote of the Court in the impeachment trial, and disqualified from holding office in future. He has been found guilty on all the charges connected with the Erie suits instituted by the English shareholders.

The Republican Convention has nominated General Dix for Governor of New York.

Twenty cases of claims under the Washington Treaty are reported by the Secretary of the British-American Commission to be settled; and, according to a Washington telegram, less than 3 per cent of the amounts claimed have been awarded. A large number of cases await the September session.

The residence of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been destroyed by fire. The house was situated near the centre of Concord, and was a point of much interest to visitors. It was filled with choice articles of virtue, the gifts of friends and the collections of many years, and a library of great value. It was built for the Emerson family fifty years ago, and has never changed its ownership.

The remains of Princess Soltykoff, lately interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, have been removed to Russia.

Field Marshal Count Moltke has been making a tour of exploration in Alsace, attended by the oldest officers of the staff.

The Alpha, the first steam fishing-boat with floating nets ever made in France, has been launched at Fécamp.

The rebellion in Mexico is stated to be ended, all the leaders having either given in their submission or been captured.

The Government of Costa Rica has determined to have a navy, and has voted money for the purchase of a war-ship.

A destructive fire has occurred in the village of Guillestre, in the Hautes Alpes. One person was killed and fifteen were seriously injured; sixty-five houses were destroyed, and property was consumed of the value of 250,000 francs.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the Egyptian invasion of Abyssinia recently reported, says the aggression was commenced by the subjects of Prince Kassa, who last year carried off 600 Egyptian subjects.

The States of Jersey have resolved to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of French cattle into Jersey, in consequence of the general disappearance of the cattle disease in Normandy and Brittany. Meat has been even dearer in Jersey than in England.

Ex-President Duenas of San Salvador has been tried and acquitted on a charge of treason during President Gonzalez's temporary absence, but on the latter's return he was again imprisoned. A revolution has broken out in the interior, and several persons have been killed.

Mails for Japan and China may now be dispatched for conveyance by the United States packets which leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of every month. Letters should be addressed specially "Via San Francisco," and should be posted so as to reach New York not later than 7th and 22nd.

The troops of Northern Germany which had not before been supplied with the improved needle-guns have just received them, in their turn; so that the entire army is now provided with that arm, and is being exercised with it. This rifle is more simple in its mechanism, allowing from seven to ten shots to be fired with it per minute.

The town of Schavli, in the province of Riga, which had not entirely recovered the great fire of 1870, has just suffered from a similar disaster. The richest and most populous district has been almost entirely burnt down again—144 houses, eighty shops, the hospital, and the baths having fallen a prey to the flames. More than a thousand of the inhabitants are without shelter.

The North American Boundary Expedition, composed of a party of about fifty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers, has embarked at Liverpool for Quebec, the members of the expedition proceeding to Canada in the first instance. The non-commissioned officers and men selected for this duty have undergone a thorough course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering. The surveying party will be under the orders of Captain A. Featherstonhaugh, and they are expected to be absent from England five years. A complete survey will be made of the boundary of the Red River Settlement and the line of boundary crossing the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Henry Coxwell suggests in a letter to the papers that Dr. Livingstone's survey of Central Africa might be greatly expedited by the use of a balloon, and Mr. Coxwell describes the sort of balloon which he thinks would be available.

A curious lawsuit has been settled in France. A lady having taken into her mouth a morsel of the cartilaginous part of a calf's ear, it went the wrong way and lodged in her oesophagus. It was extracted by the nearest doctor, who charged £20 for his services. The lady refused to pay, and said that Dr. Nelaton himself would not have demanded such a sum. Dr. Nelaton, on being appealed to by the medical man, said he considered the charge moderate. The jury split the difference by awarding £12, which, it would appear, bears a very small proportion to the costs.

We have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 23rd ultimo, from which we gather that the detached squadron had visited Simon's Bay on the 7th ult., and that the presence of the Russian squadron soon after was made the occasion of great festivities. The question of the ownership of the diamond-fields is, by agreement between Sir H. Barkly, the English Governor, and President Brand, of the Transvaal Republic, to be settled by arbitration. A survey for a railway from East London to Queenstown had been authorised.

A telegram from San Francisco of the 1st inst., to the *New York Herald*, says:—"The San Francisco and New York Mining Company, to work the new diamond-fields near the head waters of the Rio Colorado, Chiquito, has been incorporated. The company has been very secret about its operations hitherto. They have in the Bank of California 100,000 dols. worth of large diamonds, the value of which is ascertained, and a dozen of which have been cut. They have also one rough diamond weighing 102 carats, and about a quart of small diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds of no small value. The emeralds are of good size, but of pale colour. The fact that the Aztecs, before the time of Cortez, derived large supplies of such stones from the north of the Gila river has been a matter of tradition, and many rubies and small diamonds have been brought from there within a few years past. A number of rubies and an emerald of small value, brought from Arizona six years ago by Colonel Albert S. Evans, are now in the cabinet of Wells College, at Auburn, New York. Quite an excitement has been created here by the exhibition of the large diamonds." A later telegram, of the 5th inst., adds:—"A second diamond mining company, claiming to be the original discoverers of the real diamond-fields in Arizona, which they locate in the foot of the hills of the Pinal Mountains, has already been incorporated, with a capital of 10,000,000 dols., and purpose to dispossess the first incorporated company. A third company, under the direction of George M. Green, the commander of the American legion which served under Juarez against Maximilian, and who found large quantities of these stones while crossing Arizona to join Juarez at El Paso, is also forming."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Clerkenwell Emigration Society, which has aided 2951 poor and necessitous persons to proceed to the British colonies, will send out its last party to Canada on the 29th inst. All information given (and contributions thankfully received) by the chairman, the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrook-row, Islington-green.

On Sunday evening eight men and women went out for a sail in a boat on the Thames. The wind was high, the water rough, and the swell of a passing steamer when off Erith alarmed the women, and, in consequence of their shifting places, the frail craft sank. Five of the unfortunate pleasure-seekers were drowned.

On Monday morning a beautiful playground, on the site of a market garden in Ebury-square, Pimlico, was thrown open for the use of the children of Belgravia, at the expense of the Marquis of Westminster; and the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster has further provided for the youngsters a drinking-fountain of polished granite and marble, which is lighted up at night.

The committee of St. Stephen's Club announce that the erection of the club has been begun at the corner of the Thames Embankment, opposite the clock-tower of the Houses of Parliament. The building will be after the design of Mr. John Whichcord. It will accommodate 1300 members, and is expected to be ready for their reception within sixteen months from this date.

A minute has been issued from the Board of Trade embodying a number of regulations relating to the water supply of the metropolis, under the Act passed in the Session of 1871. These point to a more efficient system of communication pipes, and, amongst other provisions, it is laid down that no pipe in connection with the company's water shall in any way communicate with any cistern intended for the reception of rain-water.

An immense gathering—84,955 persons—at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, did justice to the entertainments provided for them by the management on the occasion of the Foresters' annual fête. The return of M. Blondin to the scene of his former triumphs, the fineness of the weather, and the excellent organisation of the society, or "ancient order," by whom the public were invited to make holiday in the great glass building and its grounds, combined to ensure a great success.

In connection with the Science and Art Department, the following candidates have been successful in obtaining Royal exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years, and free admission to the course of instruction at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street:—William Carter, Blackburn; Ambrose R. Willis, Bradford; Alexander Gibson, Manchester. To the Royal College of Science, Dublin:—Arthur G. Meeze, Southampton; Denis Coyle, Coleraine; Ernest H. Cook, Bristol.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, which was instituted in 1807, for the purpose of giving pensions for life to the aged Christian poor of all Protestant denominations, was held, on Tuesday, at the society's offices, Finsbury-pavement, for the purpose of electing twenty pensioners out of a list of twenty-four approved candidates to the benefit of the funds of the society. The sum distributed in pensions alone during last year was £232. There are now two asylums, one at Camberwell and the other at Hornsey-rise, in connection with the society.

On Saturday afternoon last Canon Liddon kindly conducted seventy members of the South London Working Men's Institute over St. Paul's Cathedral, pointing out the most worthy points in the monuments and architecture. Remarking upon the late improvements and those now in progress, he showed how carefully the original intention of Sir Christopher Wren has been considered. He accompanied the members to the crypt and thence to the galleries. In one of the adjacent rooms the visitors were agreeably surprised to find that an ample supply of lemonade, cake, and buns had been provided.

A number of metropolitan clubs connected with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union visited Knole Park, Sevenoaks, the seat of Lord Buckhurst, on Monday last. Mr. Hodgson Pratt and other gentlemen interested in the club movement accompanied the party.

The number of paupers in the metropolitan workhouses, on Saturday last, was 31,963, while 69,615 were in receipt of outdoor relief. This gives a total of 101,584, which, as compared with the returns for the corresponding periods of 1871, 1870, and 1869, shows a decrease of 17,211, 26,109, and 24,390 respectively. On the same day 517 vagrants were relieved, of whom 309 were men, 174 women, and 43 children.

There are some interesting statistics in the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. During the year 1871 there were added to the duties of the force the supervision of 226 new streets and two squares, a total length of more than thirty-eight miles. During the past ten years there were built in the metropolitan police district nearly 150,000 houses, with an additional length of streets amounting to 635 miles. The conduct of the force during last year was highly satisfactory, for only fourteen men out of a daily average of 9700 were charged before magistrates, and of these four were acquitted.

The *Daily News* says that the first of the promised series of changes in regard to the Civil Service writers has been officially announced by the Government. The Order in Council of August last, by which their pay was reduced to what they had been receiving on June 4, 1870, is now practically rescinded, and their salaries will henceforth be those which they were in receipt of in August last. They will also receive a gratuity, calculated upon their length of service, in compensation for the loss of their annual increments, and the most meritorious of them will be placed upon the regular establishment as vacancies arise.

It is pertinently asked in the "Table Talk" column of the *Guardian*—"Why do London clergymen appeal in the papers at this season for money to make a 'day in the country' for their parishioners or school children? There is no occasion for this demoralisation. When begging is necessary the consequences are bad enough; but in these recurrent cases it is not necessary, and the consequences are all the worse. To prove this we have only to refer to the *St. John's Limehouse Chronicle* for this month. In it there is an account of a 'day in the country'—viz., at Richmond—230 children and 238 adults being conveyed by steamer, and the children regaled with tea, for £19 16s. 10d., including £1 19s. 10d. for a band of music. These expenses were covered, all but 18s. 10d., by the children's 6d. tickets and 1s. tickets for adults; and authorised mendicancy, with all its degradation, was avoided."

A shocking affair is reported from Chelsea. For the last few days two young Germans, natives of Berlin, had been staying at a respectable house in Langton-street. On Wednesday evening, a report of firearms having been heard, the room whence the sound had proceeded was entered, and there was found lying upon a sofa a young man dead, and upon the floor another dying. The man on the sofa was shot through the centre of the heart, and must have died instantly. The young man on the floor was found to be sinking fast from hemorrhage. He was able, however, to state that he and his companion had agreed to shoot each other; but the plan was afterwards varied by the young man on the couch first shooting his companion, who fell to the floor, and then turning the pistol (a revolver) upon himself. The young man who shot himself is named Hermann Negal, is aged twenty, and a native of Berlin. His companion is one year older, comes from the same city, and is named Paul May.

In London 2408 births and 1445 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 247 above, and the latter 147 below, the average number. Sixteen persons died from smallpox, 26 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 270 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough and diarrhoea showed a slight excess upon the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years, while the deaths referred to each of the other principal zymotic diseases were considerably below the average. Under the influence of a continued low temperature, the fatality from diarrhoea showed a considerable further decrease upon the numbers of the previous seven days. Deaths from starvation in London continue to be reported. Inquests were, on Tuesday, held upon the bodies of a woman fifty-two years of age and a child six months old, and in both cases death was attributed to want of food. The general health of the country appears to have greatly improved last week, with the more moderate temperature which prevailed.

Last week the Metropolitan Board of Works completed and threw open to the public a valuable addition to the recreation grounds of the metropolis. For many years past the large open space known as Stepney-green, situated in one of the most crowded quarters of the east of London, had fallen into a neglected condition, and, at the instance of the local authorities, the Metropolitan Board consented to contribute the whole cost—about £3000—of converting the fields into flower gardens and a public recreation-ground. Stepney-green, apart from its sanitary value as one of the very few open spaces in the east of London, has many interesting historic associations. It is the last remaining remnant of the once-famous Mile-End-green, the rendezvous of the rioters of Essex in the insurrection led by Wat Tyler, in 1381, and the trysting-place of the civic archers of the Tudors. It is only within the last century that some of the houses of the Stuart nobility which stood on Stepney-green, and marked the spot as a once-fashionable resort, were demolished; and so recently as 1859 a large castellated mansion belonging to the Marquis of Worcester, commonly known as King John's Castle, was still standing, in excellent preservation. By a patent granted under the seal of Charles II., an annual market and fair were held on Stepney-green at Michaelmas; but this, in later times, shared the fate of other metropolitan fairs, and, having degenerated into a disorderly gathering, was abolished. Subsequent to the passage of the first Reform Bill, Stepney-green was the scene of many tumultuous gatherings, and in 1848 the Chartists made it the starting-point for the East London contingent to the Kennington-common demonstration. The lord of the manor of Stepney-heath has now granted Stepney-green for the free and perpetual use of the people as a recreation-ground.

The Louisiana, the first of the new "State" line of steamers, was launched on Monday on the Clyde at Whiteinch.

Sir Moses Montefiore has returned to Ramsgate from his mission to St. Petersburg on behalf of the Jews in Russia. The *Jewish Chronicle* understands that he has every reason to be gratified with the result.

A boiler exploded on Monday morning at the Springfield Bleachworks, Cawdaw, near Radcliffe, occupied by Messrs. Barlow and Sons. Four persons were injured, the boiler-house was destroyed, and some adjoining cottages were damaged.





ARCHERY

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## MUSIC.

Scarcely ever has there been a more complete collapse in London music than during the past few weeks—the unusual void having, perhaps, been the natural consequence of the excessive, and almost unprecedented, activity which prevailed from March until the end of July. For that large permanent musical public which London and its visitors can supply at all periods of the year, the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall are now the chief, if not the only, sources of attraction. At the former institution operas in English have continued to be presented, with the same efficiency as heretofore; while, in the Kensington building, the "People's Concerts" are still running their course on Tuesday evenings.

The next events that will call for special record will be the musical festivals at Worcester and Norwich—the former to commence on Sept. 10, the latter on the Monday following. We have already given a summary of the Worcester programme, and some details of the other, the full scheme of which has only just been issued. From this we learn that the first performance will take place on the evening of Sept. 16—when (after the National Anthem) Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Festival Te Deum" (composed for the celebration, at the Crystal Palace, of the recovery of the Prince of Wales) and the first and second part of Haydn's "Creation" will be given. On Tuesday evening, after a short miscellaneous selection, Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new cantata, "Outward Bound" (the words by Mr. John Oxenford), will be performed for the first time. This will be followed by another miscellaneous selection; and the second part of the programme will commence with a "Festival Overture," by Mr. F. H. Cowen, composed (like Mr. Macfarren's work) expressly for this occasion. A selection of popular ballads and songs will complete the evening's performances. Wednesday morning will be devoted to "Elijah," and the concert of that evening will include a new scena, "Rhineland" (to be sung by Mlle. Titiens) composed for the festival by Dr. Bunnett; and the andante and rondo of Sir J. Benedict's pianoforte concerto, to be played by Mr. Kingston Rudd; besides many other pieces, vocal and instrumental. On Thursday morning Sir J. Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter" (originally composed for the last Birmingham Festival, in 1870) will be performed for the first time in Norwich; and at the concert of Thursday evening will be introduced two movements (the first allegro and scherzo) from a new symphony by the same composer—other novelties in the same programme being an overture entitled "Endymion," by Mr. King Hall; and a song, "Guinevere," the latter composed expressly for, and to be sung by, Mlle. Titiens. On Friday morning "The Messiah" will be performed; and on Friday night the festival proceedings will be wound up by a grand dress ball, which, like the musical performances, will take place in the fine old Gothic building known as St. Andrew's Hall. The orchestra engaged for the occasion will number nearly eighty performers, largely consisting of members of our opera bands, headed by M. Sainton as principal first violin. The chorus will comprise upwards of 300 voices, including members of the local cathedral choir. The principal vocalists will be Mlles. Titiens and Albani, Mesdames Cora de Wilhorst, Patey, and Trebelli-Bettini; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Cummings, K. Gedge, Patey, and Santley. As during several past festivals, Sir Julius Benedict will preside as director and conductor.

## THE STRIKES AGITATION.

Last Saturday evening several large and important meetings of the London journeymen bakers were held in various parts of the metropolis. These bakers have much to complain of, no doubt; their work is hard, and their wages are scarcely adequate to their labour. Their demands are that no foreman, second hand, or third hand should work under 30s., 24s., and 20s. respectively, that no Scotch fore hand or single hand work for less than 26s. per week, and that Sunday bakings be abolished. What the public generally will think of this last clause remains to be proved.

On Sunday morning the operative bakers of Dublin struck work, the endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement having failed. A number of Scotch operative bakers brought from Scotland to Dublin to supply the places of the men on strike were "got at" by the unions and sent back to Glasgow on Monday. Not a single loaf of bread was to be purchased in the bakers' shops on Tuesday, and it is stated that the strike of the bakers has created a complete bread famine. Flour for domestic baking is to be purchased, but it has risen to an extraordinary price, and the working classes feel the crisis very severely. The operative bakers met on Tuesday night and determined to hold out until their demands are conceded.

A meeting of journeymen butchers has taken place with the purpose of forming a union for bettering their position. Some remarkable statistics, having reference to the high price of meat and the management of the trade by the master butchers, were given.

A disturbance took place, last Saturday, in the neighbourhood of Woodstock between the agricultural labourers on strike and a body of soldiers who have been sent down to take their place in the harvest-field.

The sailors of Lowestoft are on strike for an advance of pay. Last Saturday night men from London arrived to take their places, and a riot was the result.

On Monday the ironstone miners of the Cleveland district commenced to further restrict the output of ironstone, in consequence of the mine-owners not conceding them the advance of 2d. per ton asked for by a circular issued some time ago.

A further advance of 2s. per ton in the price of coals was made on Wednesday in the Dean Forest. At the same time the colliers have asked for a further rise of 10 per cent.

The silk weavers of Sudbury, Suffolk, have struck for an advance of wages. Their remuneration has long been very low.

The Clyde tug-boat men, at a meeting held at Greenock, resolved, if necessary, to strike against the continuance of Sunday labour unless in emergencies. When absolutely necessary, they demand that it shall be paid extra.

The china and earthenware manufacturers in the Staffordshire Potteries have increased the prices of their goods 10 per cent, and their workpeople have given notice of a demand for a large increase of wages.

The tobacco-pipe operatives of Manchester have given notice to their employers of their intention to demand an advance of 18 per cent on their wages on the 24th inst.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, held in Perth yesterday week, a report declaring the operation of the land tenancy laws to be injurious and their revision urgently required, and petitioning for a Royal Commission to inquire into their working, was adopted.

There was a large demonstration of West Riding miners at Leeds on Monday. Thanks were passed to Mr. Bruce and the members of Parliament who supported the passing of the Mines Inspection Act, and it was resolved to work with other unions with the object of obtaining the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Egham, Windsor, and Stockton were the chief race-meetings of last week. The two days' sport at the first named was singularly uninteresting, and we need only note that *Cœur de Lion* continued his long run of success, and beat the pair opposed to him in the King John Stakes by twenty lengths. It seems quite feasible that *Cœur de Lion* is the best colt of his year, and he is a rare advertisement for Lord Lyon. From his breeding, doubts might well be entertained of his stamina, as his dam, Georgiana, is more celebrated for producing speedy animals like Ironmaster than genuine stayers; but at present he has shown no lack of stoutness. His name has been unaccountably omitted from the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger entries; but he is engaged in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. The attendance at Windsor was poor, and the racing decidedly below the average. The Berkshire Cup, in which Landmark, Digby Grand, and others took part, fell to Lady Blanche, one of the speedy Thunderbolts, who, however, had a great pull in the weights.

Never, perhaps, did backers experience so disastrous a time as at Stockton. This is chiefly to be accounted for by the state of the course, which was a perfect bog in many parts, and very little reliance, therefore, can be placed on the running. The first and most fatal blow was the overthrow of Khedive, then first favourite for the St. Leger, by the wretched Jaga. Lord Zetland's horse was only asked to concede 9lb., and 10 to 1 was laid on him; but, after cantering nearly to the distance, Jaga got the first run and won easily. This form must be entirely ignored, still Khedive looked light and overdone, and we fear that the St. Leger is not destined to fall to Lord Zetland. Khedive did not run for the Great Northern Leger; but the Doncaster claims of Intrepid were summarily extinguished in that race, as the very moderate Soufflé gave him 5lb. and an easy beating. The Hardwicke Stakes went to the Cost—Bonny Blink filly, a half-sister to Hawthornden, who, curiously enough, won this stake just three years ago. Friday's running made Khedive's defeat look worse than ever, for Jaga, though favourite for a race, did not even pass the post. Another great surprise was the three lengths' victory of Lord Hawke over Field Marshal, in the Stockton Claret Stakes. The latter seemed quite helpless in the soft ground; still, as they were running at level weights, whereas in the Great Ebor Handicap Lord Hawke had to receive 20lb. from Field Marshal, the former might well become a strong favourite for that event.

The York meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, fully made up for the shortcomings of the previous week, as the attendance was large, the course in capital order, and the sport very exciting. Maid of Perth, penalised 4lb., scored a clever victory in the Yorkshire Oaks, Timbrel and Madge Wildfire finishing second and third. It is a sad pity that this smart daughter of Scottish Chief and Lady Dot is not engaged in the St. Leger, for she seems able to stay, and, at any rate, is quite sound—which is more than can be said of most of the likely starters in that race. Soufflé was the absolute last of the six runners, which did not say much for Intrepid's form. In the Convivial Stakes Paladin made his first appearance since his defeat by Somerset in the July Stakes. The Cambuscan—Lady Augusta colt had been highly tried, and was in receipt of 8lb.; but Lord Falmouth's representative won with such ridiculous ease that 10 to 1 was taken about him for next year's Derby. A 7-lb. penalty could not stop *Cœur de Lion* in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, which he carried off in a common canter; and then came the Ebor Handicap. It looked a complete certainty for Lord Hawke (6st. 8lb.), on his Stockton running; but he is never to be trusted, and Albert Victor (8st. 12lb.) actually gave him 32lb. and beat him easily at the finish. Indian Ocean (7st. 9lb.) was third; and, as Albert Victor only met him on 3lb. better terms than at Liverpool, it is clear that it was only the heavy ground which defeated Mr. Cartwright's unlucky horse in the Liverpool Cup. Kaiser and Somerset met for the fourth time in a Biennial over the T.Y.C., and the former repeated his Stockbridge victory without much trouble. We cannot help thinking that something was wrong with Somerset, for even money could always be had against him. Indeed, Kaiser pressed him very closely in the betting; whereas on the running of the pair in the July Stakes it appeared very long odds on Lord Lonsdale's recent purchase. It may be that Somerset, like his sire, The Duke, is not a genuine stayer, more especially as Cherwell, his dam, is an Oxford mare; still we shall be much surprised if he does not perform much better than this on some future occasion.

Mr. Savile has sustained a severe loss by the death of Skirmisher, which took place on Wednesday last, and resulted from an accident, by which he broke one of his fetlocks, some few days ago. His stock were nearly all remarkable for their great staying powers and roguish propensities. Ryshworth and Ripponden are two of the best known of them; but it seems probable that Kaiser will do him more credit than any of his sons.

At the time of writing the St. Leger betting is the most extraordinary we ever remember. About 7 to 1 is still offered on the field, and nearly every likely starter is either a non-stayer or unsound. Queen's Messenger, for whom the race appeared a perfect gift, stands at about 33 to 1. He has so much in hand of all the rest that a few good gallops would probably restore him to his former position of favouritism; but these are just what his trainer is afraid to give him, as he would, probably, break down hopelessly, so every day we may expect to hear that he has been scratched. Drummond is nominally favourite; but, in addition to the doubt if he can stay over a mile and three quarters, he has been taking matters rather easily of late, and report says that his forelegs are not the soundest in the world. In the wretched field that is likely to come to the post, Prince Charlie, despite his roaring, seems to have a great chance, as it is thought that he may be able to wait on his opponents and then beat them for speed at the finish. His legs, however, have also been under suspicion, and, as he has been hard at work during the whole season, the strain of carrying his gigantic frame must have been tremendous. During the last two or three days he has done some long gallops, and his prospects look brighter again. Khedive seems put out of court by his miserable running at Stockton, but for which his Ascot performances seemed to give him a great chance; and, except his fourth place in the Two Thousand, King Lud has no credentials that entitle him to the least consideration. With the first three in the Derby out of the way, Wenlock, who ran fourth, ought to be a good investment at 12 to 1; and yet who can believe in a horse to whom Queen's Messenger gave 12lb. and a hollow beating at Ascot, and who ran as if he were thoroughly wanting in stamina? Vanderdecken has won two out of the three races in which he has taken part this year, and promised pretty well as an early two-year-old; but Wellingtonia, who is said to be infirm, and to whom Pell-Mell gave no less than 28lb. in his Derby trial, can surely have no chance. Gladiolus

apparently cannot be trained; and the betting shows that Como will not be allowed to start. Never, perhaps, has a great race been left to such a lot of cripples; and we trust that it will be many years before a bad roarer is again a favourite for the St. Leger.

The *Corisande* was the heroine of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, which took place at Ryde at the end of last week, as she won both the Commodore's and the Vice-Commodore's cups. For the latter race eight vessels started, and the *Egeria* sailed very close to the winner, being beaten by about sixty-five seconds only. The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, which was commenced at Southsea on Monday last, may be said to be the concluding fixture of the English yachting season. The Corinthian match, for which four yachts started, fell to the *Ildegonda*; the *Fiona* won the Albert Cup; and the *Flying Cloud*, by time allowance, the £60 cup, for which the Pantomime and *Egeria* came in first and second respectively. The *Fairlie* won the Vice-Commodore's cup by time, but was objected to on the ground that she had not a member of the club on board. On Wednesday the *Brunette* won the race for yachts of ten tons.

The Thames Regatta took place on Saturday and Monday last. The course was from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge, and the various contests were entirely confined to professionals. It was generally supposed that the Tyne men would carry all before them; but this did not prove to be the case; for, in the champion fours, Winship's crew was beaten, after a desperate struggle, by a Hammersmith four, stroked by W. Biffen. A foul occurred in the course of the race, which did not, however, affect the result. The champion pairs went to Newcastle, Taylor and Winship beating Thomas and Biffen after another brilliant contest.

A cricket-match between Surrey and Sussex, which took place the early part of this week at Brighton, resulted in the victory of the former by two wickets. The scoring was free on both sides, Mr. Akroyd (2 and 87), Mr. Strachan (44 and 12), and Pooley (46 and 6) doing most for the winners; while Charlwood (73 and 37), Fillery (39 and 24), and Reel (36 and 36), were the chief contributors to the Sussex total. Lillywhite took nine wickets, and Street eight. Yorkshire v. Nottinghamshire ended in a draw, much in favour of the former, as Notts required 89 runs to win, and had only three wickets to go down. Lockwood made 67 (not out), Pinder 55, and Greenwood 17 and (not out) 34, for Yorkshire; and Emmett and Hill bowled exceedingly well.

The English Twelve arrived safely at Quebec, on Saturday last, after a very pleasant passage.

## RIOTS AT BELFAST.

For several days there has been security neither for life nor property in Belfast. Since Thursday week the town has been made the battle-ground of Orange and of Green, and faction-fights have been carried on freely at all hours of the day and at most hours of the night. There has been incessant wrecking of houses, firing on each other by the hostile mobs, and by both on the police. On Sunday some of the churches suffered from stone-throwing.

The *Times*'s correspondent, telegraphing from Dublin, states that "civil war still rages at Belfast." After a slight abatement of the riots on Monday, they were renewed on Tuesday with new and more alarming features. "Stones and brickbats have been dispensed with, and guns and pistols are used so generally that it is dangerous for anybody to pass through the disturbed districts. Many innocent persons have been injured by chance shots. The wrecking of houses has been carried on more destructively. The houses on the Shankhill-road and adjoining streets have been gutted by the mobs, who took the furniture out and burnt it in the street. Many of the inhabitants had to fly for their lives, and hundreds of carts were engaged in removing furniture. It was pitiable to see the families leaving their homes as though going into captivity or exile, and to hear the lamentations of women and children. The magistrates were overwhelmed with applications for special protection, and the constant reports of fresh outrages inspired greater alarm. A mob from the Pound began the riots in the morning by invading Sandy-road. There they were promptly met by a mob armed with guns, pistols, hatchets, and other weapons. A desperate fight ensued, the two factions deliberately firing at each other. The military charged and separated the combatants; but, as usual, the scene of riot was only changed to other streets near the Shankhill-road, where encounters, though not so fierce, were carried on when the rioters could get an opportunity. Protestants living in Roman Catholic districts, and Catholics living in Protestant districts, have found it necessary to change their quarters and go to their respective friends for protection." Of a list of thirty casualties admitted into the General Hospital alone during two days (other cases having, of course, been treated at home) the *Times* remarks:—"It reads like a return of the wounded in an action, except in respect of the sufferers. There are bullet wounds, sword wounds, amputations, extractions; but there are women and children among the maimed. And no wonder, for the women are among the fiercest of the rioters. While the two hostile mobs meet on their battle-ground, the women on each side provide supplies of ammunition by piling stones, and excite their champions by taunts, shrieks, and imprecations. Even when the soldiers separate the combatants, stones are thrown over the heads of the intervening force. Sometimes—a singular reflection of Irish history—the foes make common cause to get rid of the defenders of the peace, and then fall upon each other again with renewed energy. When they can do nothing else, they take to wrecking the houses of the adverse party. The public-houses are closed by order of the Mayor, but the mob break into them at pleasure, and obtain as much liquor as they like, and 'alcoholic poisoning' is returned from the hospitals as one of the casualties. In short, Belfast is not merely in a state of war, it is the scene of a prolonged pitched battle."

Rioting continued on Wednesday with scarcely any diminution, notwithstanding that the town is crowded with troops and police, who, though in possession of it in a military sense, have not been able, by a display of moral force, to make any impression on the rioters, and no orders to fire on the mobs have been yet given.

Mr. Gladstone has lent the Dublin Exhibition an exquisitely designed silver salver of rare workmanship.

Sir R. Wallace has offered to defray all expenses in the forwarding of English objects of art to the Vienna Exhibition.

Sir J. Lubbock writes to say that, according to information which has reached him, the occupier of the farm near Stonehenge is ploughing up the well-known "cursus."

A young girl named Clara McCall was travelling on the Great Western Railway, on Saturday morning, in an excursion train from Bristol to Weymouth, when the door of the carriage in which she was seated flew open. The girl fell out and was killed on the spot.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bainbridge, Thomas, to be Perpetual Curate of Battlefield and Uffington.  
 Bell, Charles Dent; Perpetual Curate of Hydal.  
 Bond, Alfred; Chaplain of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.  
 Buckle, George; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.  
 Burgess, William Roscoe; Vicar of Hollowell, Northants.  
 Burnaby, Henry Fowke; Rector of Buckland, Herts.  
 Deed, John George; Senior Curate of Clapham.  
 Ellis, Octavius James; Vicar of Bishopwood, Herefordshire.  
 Ensell, Charles Holt; Perpetual Curate of Arnside, Westmorland.  
 Green, Philip William; Vicar of Liansadwrn-with-Llanwrda.  
 Gladstone, Stephen E.; Rector of Hawarden.  
 Griffin, William Nathaniel; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Griffiths, George, Rector of Machynlleth; Honorary Canon of Bangor.  
 Hill, Walter; Vicar of Medmenham, Bucks.  
 Hughes, John Edward; Vicar of Hales, Staffordshire.  
 Jeffreys, Henry Anthony; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Jones, Evan; Rector of Llanddeusant-with-Llanbabo, Anglesey.  
 Lambert, Greville Henry; Rector of Emsington, Oxon.  
 Lyall, Frederick James; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Derby.  
 Macfarlane, W. A. C.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Crichton, Ellesmere, Salop.  
 Mathews, George Frazier; Vicar of Mancetter, Warwick.  
 Mills, Samuel; Rector of Broysden, Lancaster.  
 Moore, E. M.; Vicar of Ashbourne.  
 Morgan, Charles; Rector of Bosherton, Pembrokeshire.  
 Morgan, John; Rector of Corris, Merionethshire.  
 Muriel, Harvey; Vicar of Stanford, Norfolk.  
 France, L. N.; Rector of Theydon Mount and Stapleford Tawney, Essex.  
 Pryce, Hugh Lewis; Perpetual Curate of Llanfairyrghorwy, Anglesey.  
 Reynard, William; Vicar of Lockington, Leicestershire.  
 Richings, Frederic Henry; Curate of Grafton Flyford, Worcester.  
 Sharpin, William George; Perpetual Curate of Chipperfield, Herts.  
 Shield, William; Perpetual Curate of Manserg, Westmorland.  
 Taylor, F. T.; Rector of Langford, Essex.  
 Tweddle, Thomas; Vicar of Shernborne, Norfolk.  
 Vidal, Francis; Vicar of Sutton, Suffolk.  
 Waltham, Isaac; Vicar of Welwick.  
 Watts, T. W.; Vicar of Bucklebury, Berkshire.  
 White, George Henry; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Wednesfield Heath.  
 Williams, Morgan Powell David; Rector of Llansalltread, Brecknock.

A handsome monument has been erected in the churchyard of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, to the memory of the late Bishop of Melanesia, who was murdered by savages Sept. 20, 1871.

The foundation-stone of a little chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mary, was laid at Ewshott, Surrey, on the 14th inst., Mrs. de Vitre performing the ceremony. The building, designed by Mr. J. O. Scott, architect, will cost about £1800.

At Chapmanslade, a hamlet in the district of Dilton's Marsh and parish of Westbury, Wilts, where a chapel was built a few years ago, a school was opened on the 10th inst. The ceremony was performed by the Marchioness of Bath, and the Marquis of Bath was among the speakers on the occasion.

A church-school was opened on the 14th inst., at Gorseley, a hamlet of Newent, Gloucestershire, being the second erected in that parish, a previous one having been established at Clifford's Mesne—both which are mainly due to the Rev. M. B. H. Burland, a clergyman residing in the parish the last thirteen years. The sermon preached by the Bishop of Hereford.

The chancel of the ancient but small parish church of Little Wigborough, Essex, has lately been restored by the Governors of the Charterhouse, patrons of the living. The work has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Pritchett, their architect. The restoration of the nave is contemplated as soon as funds can be raised.

On the 15th inst. the church of Upper Chute was reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice had fallen into a very dilapidated state, and a few years ago Mr. T. E. Fowle, the patron, restored the chancel at his own expense. Recently, through the exertions of Lady Charles Wellesley, the Rev. S. Cosway, Vicar, and other friends, the nave was restored and other desirable improvements were effected.

There is to be a diocesan conference in October in the diocese of Norwich. The conference will be held at Norwich, Lynn, Ipswich, and Halesworth, and the subjects for discussion are—1. Church reform and Church defence, and their mutual relation; 2. the position and duty of the Church in reference to the instruction and examination of elementary schools and training colleges in religious knowledge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke at a meeting held at Carlisle, on Monday afternoon, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His Grace said there were many reasons why we should not relax our efforts in missionary enterprise. One of those arose from the peculiar circumstances in which the world found itself at the present day. It was no longer necessary to send men to distant lands in order that they might see specimens of the heathen. Take a return ticket to London in the middle of the season. Go either to her Majesty's Levée, or the Lord Mayor's banquet, or walk even through the streets, and what do you see? A cavalcade of some six carriages bearing the Burmese Ambassadors, absolutely heathen, who have come to do homage to the greatness of England. Go to the Temple, and you will find some sixty Hindoo members of it. Go to the east end of London, to what is called the Oriental Home, and there every specimen of the heathen of the East will be found gathered together; walk into the Chinamen's houses, and there men will be seen smoking opium as if they were in the centre of China. A man no more requires to go to the extremities of the earth to be convinced of the claims which the heathen have upon us; and in our own metropolis we are brought so near heathenism of the worst class that, unless we take some steps, instead of converting the heathen, the heathen will be converting us. I am almost afraid to say it (added his Grace), but I cannot help thinking that this close proximity of the East to ourselves has somehow infected the philosophy on which young men feed in our great seminaries of learning—that men of learning, from rubbing shoulders with men who altogether disbelieve in Christianity, have more toleration for that denial than they had in the olden times, and that systems which have existed for centuries in heathen lands are finding some sort of echo even in the literature and philosophy of this Christian country. We are therefore bound now, far more than ever we were before, to exert ourselves in this great work, which this and the sister society have undertaken.

In the Chesterfield district a decrease of foot-and-mouth disease during the month is reported.

The Glasgow tramways were opened for traffic on Monday. Everything was found to work smoothly.

Mr. Henry W. Peek, the senior Conservative member for Mid-Surrey, has founded five almshouses, freehold tenements, at Wimbledon, and has endowed them, with a view of their being occupied by deserving men within the district of Mid-Surrey. The almsmen will each have a cottage, free of rent, taxes, and water rate, and a pension of £36 per annum. The first four pensioners will shortly be elected—one by himself, one by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames, one by the Mayor and Corporation of Reigate, and the fourth by the magistrates of the county of Surrey. All subsequent elections will be made by the "managers," who will consist of the peers resident in Mid-Surrey, the Mayors of Kingston and Reigate, and the resident clergy and county magistrates.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. F. Strange, formerly of the Alhambra Palace, and now of the Royal Surrey Gardens, having presented a petition for liquidation, a receiver to the estate has been appointed. The liabilities are returned at about £30,000.

The Judge of the Sheffield County Court decided last week that a surgeon, not being an apothecary, cannot recover for medicine supplied to his patients.

At the Oxford Assizes, on Wednesday, Miss Courtenay, the daughter of a gentleman living at Cork, sued Mr. Stirrup, a large landowner at Dilborne, for breach of promise of marriage, and a verdict for £1000 damages was entered by consent of counsel on both sides.

Mr. Mansfield, a Yorkshire builder, after writing 146 letters to a housemaid, named White, and prolonging their courtship over a period of seven years, married another lady of his acquaintance. For this he was sued at the Leeds Assizes, and adjudged to pay £75 damages to the plaintiff.

At the Leeds Assizes, yesterday week, Mr. John Jones, surveyor, of Bingley, recovered £1000 from Mr. Busfield Ferrand, of St. Ives, Bingley, as damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff was recently steward to the defendant, who charged him with embezzlement, and, on the case being dismissed, the plaintiff instituted the present proceedings. The learned counsel for Mr. Ferrand applied to the Judge to stay execution, basing his application upon the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge. His Lordship consented to stay proceedings until the fifth day of Michaelmas Term, with leave to move for a new trial, on condition that the amount of damages awarded was paid into court.

The "Scribblers' Club" was, last Saturday, summoned at Bow-street, by the proprietor of Ashley's Hotel, Covent-garden, for taking away four comic pictures, which had been left in a room at the hotel by the "Savage Club." The defence was that the pictures were formally given over by the "Savage" to the "Scribblers' Club." The magistrate referred the parties to a civil court.

A street preacher named Gibson was, on Monday, charged at the Lambeth Police Court with having created an obstruction in a public thoroughfare by assembling a crowd to listen to his utterances. He had been previously cautioned by the police, and was now ordered to enter into his recognisances in the sum of £10 to keep the peace.

Three young gentlemen were charged at Marlborough-street, on Monday, with disorderly conduct in Regent-street, and interfering with a policeman who was having an altercation with a cabman. They took the cabman's part, and, as they refused to go away when requested, and collected a crowd, they were apprehended. Defendants, who were fined 20s. each, complained to the magistrate that they were looked up in a cell, where they were covered with vermin; but they were merely told the police-cells were for the accommodation of all sorts of prisoners, and as they had got themselves into trouble through their own indiscretion they had no grievance.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, Jane Haley, about fifty years of age, was charged with ill-treating three children, by neglecting to provide them with proper food and clothing. A police officer reported that, on Saturday night, he went to the lodging of the prisoner, at 5, Shepperton-court, Bedfordbury. In a small back room on the second floor he saw the prisoner nursing a baby, and close by were two other children. The baby was about a year and a half old, the others four and six years. The latter were lying on the floor nearly naked. The baby was emaciated and weak. There was no bed in the room, nor covering of any description, and, beyond some crusts of bread on the table, no food. The prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, said, in reply to the officer, that the little ones were her grandchildren, and the mother was in the work-house. Their father, however, was out, and agreed to pay her 7s. 6d. a week for them. Dr. Mills directed the removal of the children to the workhouse, which was done. The mob collected around endeavoured to inflict punishment on the prisoner themselves, and were with difficulty kept back. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Two wife-beaters were, on Thursday week, brought up at Clerkenwell Police Court. George Griffin was sent to prison for four months, with hard labour. Laurence Lyon, twenty-seven years of age, was sent to prison for three months, and was ordered to find a surety in £30 to keep the peace for a similar period after his release. At Marlborough-street, also, an offender of this description was before the magistrate, and was sent to prison for twenty-eight days. On Tuesday, at Marlborough-street, Henry Moore was sent to prison for four months for an assault upon his wife. At Worship-street Frank Perry was sentenced to six months' hard labour for a similar offence.

Mark Reilly, a tall, powerful-looking man, described as a labourer, of Redcross-street, Cripplegate, was charged before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, with being drunk and committing four assaults. Mr. Newton committed the prisoner for six months, with hard labour.

Assaults upon the police continue to occupy a considerable share of the metropolitan magistrates' attention. At Westminster, on Monday, William Campbell, a labourer, was convicted of beating Constable 231 B, and a sentence of four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed. At Clerkenwell there were four cases of this description, in two of which the offenders received three months' imprisonment; in the third a fine of 25s. was inflicted; and in the fourth the defendant was remanded. At Marlborough-street, John Dalton, a tailor, was brought up on a charge of having stabbed a constable, and was remanded for inquiries. At Southwark, James Kirby, who had violently assaulted a policeman, was sent to prison for six months. Two women, named Fitzgerald and Wallace, who had aided Kirby, were allotted three and two months of the like punishment.

A hairdresser named Law Eccles was, last week, fined 20s. and costs by the Huddersfield borough magistrates for cutting off the hair of a girl aged nine years, who had gone to his shop to have her hair dressed.

William Moore, a fishdealer at Liverpool, was on Wednesday fined £10 for having for sale 10,000 herrings which were unfit for human food. The fish were on Monday last ordered to be destroyed by the borough deputy stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Mansfield.

Fearing he should be arrested for a robbery, a boy named George James Dolby, aged sixteen, has committed suicide by hanging himself in a most determined manner.

Catherine Harrigan (Harridan would be a fitter name), an importunate and drunken beggar, aged forty-two, has been charged at Westminster with begging. She forms one of a gang who follow aged ladies and gentlemen about, and annoy them till they obtain money, as a kind of black mail to be got rid of. Mr. Woolrych said he knew the prisoner well. She was a craving and habitual beggar, who had accosted him (the

magistrate) half-a-dozen times with excessive pertinacity and hardihood, and he might say had actually attacked him in Elizabeth-street. He gave weak-minded persons credit for thinking they were doing good by assisting such people, but they were doing the worst possible harm, and encouraging the worst class of mendicancy. There were real cases of distress, afflicted persons and cripples who could not fail to excite one's sympathy; but the prisoner had stamped on her frontispiece imposture and intemperance, and timorous persons were glad to give something to resist her annoyances. She was in the prime of life, and could, if she chose, get her living by honest industry; but she preferred this vagabond life to work, choosing rather to impose upon the fears of credulous people. He should send her to hard labour in the House of Correction for one month, and the conviction would be returned to the Sessions, so that the career of the prisoner would by that means be effectually put a stop to.

Charging the grand jury at the opening of the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the Common Serjeant, while stating that the calendar was not heavier than might have been expected, expressed his regret to find that in nearly every case involving loss of life one or both of the parties were intoxicated. The first case taken was that of Thomas Edwards, accused of perjury in his evidence against the wife in the recent divorce suit, "Partington v. Partington and Townend;" and the prisoner, who behaved with impertinence and flippancy in the dock, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. A trio of swindlers, belonging to the "Long Firm," were sentenced to five years' penal servitude; and a man named Barron, who had made his living by counterfeit coinage, except when in prison, for the last thirty-five years, received the same punishment for fifteen years.—Several cases were disposed of at Tuesday's sitting. There were charges of theft against two letter-sorters in the employment of the Post Office. One of the prisoners, a youth of sixteen, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. The second, who was ten years older, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years. A gipsy was convicted for seriously mistreating an old man, whom he had induced to mount behind him on a horse, from off which he pushed him into a ditch, beat him, and stole his watch and money. Henry Norris, a well-dressed and respectable-looking youth, said to be only sixteen years old, pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with obtaining ten opera-glasses and thirteen gold locketts by false pretences. The prisoner, the son of a gentleman who fills a Government appointment, had become acquainted with some young men older than himself with larger means, and, in order to be able to appear on an equality with them, got possession of property which he afterwards pawned. The prosecutors recommended him to mercy, and Sir Thomas Chambers said that as he was very young, and his friends were willing to send him to a new country, where he would have an opportunity of retrieving his character, he would pass a sentence of four months' hard labour only.—Joseph Daniel Rogers, who was indicted for the murder of his wife at Bermondsey, was tried, on Wednesday, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity. Lydia Venables was convicted of the murder of her child, three years old, at Barnsbury, and sentenced to death. Frank Fisher, a hatter, charged with the murder of a fellow-workman, named Richard Salt, in Laurence Pountney-lane, was found guilty of the minor offence of manslaughter, and sentence was deferred. James Plaster, convicted of feloniously wounding one Michael Leary, was ordered to be imprisoned for three months.

Henry Arnold Scott, mate of the British ship Arlington, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, at the Liverpool Assizes, last week, for slaying an able seaman under peculiarly brutal circumstances. Another case of alleged murder on the high seas was tried at Liverpool on Saturday, the prisoner being a sailor named Davies, of the British ship Mora, who was charged with killing his captain during a voyage from Demerara to Liverpool. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Charles Field, condemned to be hanged in Chester Gaol for wife-murder, has been reprieved by the Home Secretary, he having been found, upon examination, to be insane.

Colonel John Le Conteur, late Adjutant-General of the Royal Jersey Militia, and one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp, Viscount of the island of Jersey, has been knighted.

A pamphlet, published some time ago in Paris, criticising the alleged purpose of the present Sultan to render hereditary the right of succession to the Ottoman throne, has been ordered for seizure by the Government at Constantinople.

The *New York Herald* says it is reported that the complete census returns of the United States for 1870 give these statistics of the population:—Men and boys, 19,493,665; women and girls, 19,064,806: surplus of men and boys, 428,859.

Warning has been given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through the Emigration Commissioners, that persons purposing to emigrate to the Welsh settlement on the Chaput river in Patagonia should refrain—the accounts from the settlement being very unsatisfactory.

On Wednesday the two divisions comprising the northern army, as now constituted at Aldershot, had a field-day. Major-General Lord Mark Kerr's division occupied the ridge of Fox-hill, the scene of the sensation battle which formed the concluding incident of last year's manoeuvres. Major-General Staveley's division, marching as from Woking to Alton, attacked the other troops in position. The battle terminated without a formal decision on the part of the umpire.

On Wednesday afternoon about 300 members of the British Association celebrated the close of the congress at Brighton by a déjeûner in the Pavilion. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the seat of honour at his right hand was filled by Mr. Stanley, whose health was received with enthusiasm. The enterprising American delivered a characteristic speech in reply. The congress of 1872 appears to have been eminently successful, the number of tickets issued being 2533. On Thursday there were several excursions, of which the most interesting was to the scene of the projected sub-Wealden boring. Next year's meeting of the association is to be held at Bradford. Dr. James Prescott Joule is the new president.

The stringent provisions of the Licensing Act for the punishment of drunkenness are now generally enforced in London. The operation of the Act in the provinces has been unsatisfactory to a large number of persons, who are aggrieved at the closing of public-houses at eleven o'clock at night on week-days and ten on Sundays. At Exeter rioting, which began on Saturday night, was continued on Sunday and Monday, and a mob paraded the city, smashing the windows of refreshment-rooms, and leaving liquors aside, raised a cry for cheap meat and bread. At Maidstone similar disturbances occurred on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, which required all the exertions of the police and pickets of the troops in the town to quell.





SKETCHES IN ICELAND: DJUPIVOGR TOWN, WITH BULANDSTINDR AND THE BERUFJORDR.

## SKETCHES IN ICELAND.

The first of our sketches represents the town—or, rather, trading station—of Djupivogr, on the Berufjordr, one of the many narrow inlets along the east coast of Iceland, a description of which may apply equally well to any similar place on the coast. Although dignified with the name of “town” by the Icelanders, it consists of at most a dozen sheds, built entirely of wood, and tarred over to keep out the rain. One of these, larger and better built than the rest, is the residence of the Danish merchant who owns the station. The others serve as storehouses for his miscellaneous goods, or as lodgings for the workmen. In spite of its rough appearance outside, the interior of the house affords many home comforts, and the rooms are furnished with much taste and care. Thanks to the hospitality of these merchants, it is at such trading stations only that the traveller in Iceland can enjoy the luxury of a bed or of a well-spread table; both to be well appreciated after the hard church floors and the rough black bread and stockfish that are the usual fare in the interior of the island.

In the background is Bulandstindr, a mountain over 4000 ft. high, and of a remarkably accurate pyramidal shape. Although rising far above the limit of perpetual snow in this latitude, little or no snow can be seen upon it, as the steepness of the sides prevents the snow from lodging, except in very small quantities, upon the numerous trap terraces which rise over one another to the very summit, and which give the mountain the symmetry of an artificial structure. Among the debris at its base, and embedded in the solid rock itself, are to be found the beautiful radiating siliceous crystals known as zeolites. These formerly used to exist in great numbers; but successive travellers and traders have carried off the finest, and those now found are few in number and inconsiderable in size.

On the right of this view is the Berufjordr, which extends inland about ten miles; and on the opposite side of this fiord are the serrated peaks of the range of Kistufell.

The ascent of Bulandstindr is tedious but not difficult. In a distant view the trap terraces seem to form a succession of impassable barriers; but, on closer inspection, numerous gaps in the rocks and

natural staircases are found, when the ascent is practicable. During the last few years, Djupivogr has been used by a Danish company as a station for boiling down the seals, which are captured by the sealers in the northern seas, and in successful years large quantities of oil thus produced are sent to Denmark.

The Dettifoss is the subject of two sketches. It is to Mr. Baring-Gould's visit to Iceland, in 1862, that we are indebted for the first mention and description of this waterfall, which before that date was quite unknown to travellers, and until a very short time previously even the inhabitants of the district seem to have been quite unaware of its existence. Situated in one of the most desolate and uninhabited regions of the island, in the course of the Löksá, a wide and rapid torrent that rises amidst the unexplored snows of the great Vatna Jokul, it remained long undiscovered, until a farmer from the neighbouring lakes of Myratn followed up the course of the river out of curiosity, and discovered the Dettifoss as the result of his exploration.

In a few years, perhaps, when increased facilities of travelling

shall have rendered Iceland subject to the same annual invasion of summer tourists as other parts of Europe, this wonderful fall will, no doubt, be better known; but as yet its remote situation, in one of the most extreme parts of the island, and its difficulty of access, have permitted very few to appreciate its grandeur. These, however, will bear testimony that the following description, by Mr. Baring-Gould, is neither inaccurate nor overdrawn:—

“In some of old earth's convulsions the crust of rock has been rent and a frightful fissure formed in the basalt about 200 ft. deep, with its sides columnar and perpendicular.

“The gash terminates abruptly at an acute angle, and at this spot the great river rolls in. The bottom of the abyss is invisible at the point where I am standing, and I have to move a couple of hundred yards down the edge before I can see to the bottom of the gulf and make a sketch.

“The wreaths of water, the frenzy of the combined streams where they meet, shooting into each other from either side at the apex of an angle; the wild rebound when they strike a head of rock



lurching out half-way down; the fitful gleam of battling torrents obtained through a veil of eddying vapours; the Geysir spouts, which blow up about seventy feet from holes whence basaltic columns have been shot by the force of the descending water; the blasts of spray which rush upwards and burst into fierce showers on the brink, feeding rills which plunge over the edge as soon as they are born; the white writhing vortex below, with now and then an ice-green wave tearing through the foam to lash against the walls; the thunder and bellowing of the water, which make the rock shudder under foot—are all stamped on my mind with a vividness which it will take years to efface."

One sketch represents the fall as seen from above, where the river is rolling down into the abyss; the other is taken from a little distance below, and shows the extent of the face and the precipitous walls of the chasm to which the river is now confined.

#### AN ARCHERY MEETING.

The art of shooting with the bow and arrow has in these days become the mere pastime of ladies and children in our own country. But it is still a formidable part of real warfare among savage nations, in Asia, Africa, and South America, where it is sometimes rendered more deadly for offence by the use of poisoned arrow-points. Only a hundred years ago, indeed, no less a practical philosopher than Dr. Benjamin Franklin wrote a treatise seriously recommending that archery should be retained, along with the musketry of that period, in the armies of civilised nations. The inventions of a later date, however, introducing made cartridges of powder and ball, substituting percussion-caps for the old flints, then perfecting the rifled bore, supplying the conical shot, and finally contriving the breechloader, have put archery quite out of the question. They have made the hand firearms of modern soldiery as far superior to the muskets of the last century as these were

superior to the ancient bows and arrows. A Martini-Henry rifle, or even a Snider-Enfield, a chassépôt, or a zündnadelgewehr, is incomparably more effective than the most killing tools employed by Robin Hood, that bold English outlaw of the twelfth century, or by William Tell, the hero of Swiss patriotism, at a period somewhat later. It was in the reign of Henry VII., we are told, that hand firearms were first introduced among the fighting-men of England. But his successor, Henry VIII., made great efforts to keep up the high standard of skill with the bow and arrow which our nation had so long maintained, and which had contributed so much to the victories of Cressy and Agincourt. The book of Master Ascham, entitled "The Toxophilite," was composed for this purpose; and the King frequently encouraged with his presence the shooting-matches of the London citizens, in their militia train-bands, at Hoxton or Newington-butts.

It more properly, however, concerns the immediate subject, with reference to our two-page Engraving, that we should note the old custom of resorting to sportive archery, with lighter implements, as a pastime fit for the eye and hand of woman. The mythological example of the huntress goddess Diana must have been very often quoted by romantic and poetical courtiers when Queens, and Princesses, and Duchesses began to fancy this kind of diversion. For they were not content with shooting at a target of stuffed canvas, painted in circles of colours, but would kill the fallow-deer in the park, as in Shakspeare's "Love's Labour's Lost." In that play, as all readers will remember, we see how "the praiseful Princess," with her attendant maids of honour, Rosaline, Maria, and Katharine, "pierced and pricked a pretty pleasing pricket." The Puritan clergyman, Sir Nathaniel, when this lady kills the deer, assures her that it is "very reverent sport, truly, and done in the testimony of a good conscience." But the Princess herself is not so sure of that; she feels a



SKETCHES IN ICELAND: THE DETTIFOSS.



SKETCHES IN ICELAND: THE DETTIFOSS, FROM ABOVE THE FALL.



certain gentle compunction, as she did before she let fly the mortal arrow, when she said to Boyet—

But, come, the bow; now, mercy goes to kill,  
And shooting well is but accounted ill.  
Thus will I save my credit in the shoot,  
Not wounding—pity would not let me do't;  
If wounding, then it was to show my skill,  
That more for praise than purpose meant to kill.

Her Royal Highness is an amiable equivocator, who wants to save her reputation, whether she hit or miss the mark. But we believe she did not take aim at all, and only killed the deer, "the buck, the *haut credo*, or the pricket," whichever it was, by a mere random shot. Our female archers of the present day are never expected to shoot at a living object. They can pretend to no such embarrassment, and make no such artful excuse for their failures. An archery fête, on a fair, smooth lawn, in July or August, is a very pleasant scene. It is, perhaps, more amusing to the spectators than a match at croquet. To the performers it affords what they are likely to value—an opportunity for showing off their personal graces as well as their skill in the game. If a lady has a fine arm and a good erect figure, the bow and arrow will become her well. If a neat foot and ankle be her special vanity, the croquet-mallet will naturally be preferred.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Queen's (Westminster) has concluded its annual prize meeting. Upwards of one hundred members competed at the ranges at the Scrubbs. The prizes were divided into four series, and the shooting occupied three days, with the following results:—First Series.—Ten shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, restricted to members who have represented the regiment at Wimbledon since 1864, and to members who have won regimental prizes of the value of £4 and upwards. Eight prizes, of the value of £30, were offered in this series, and were won as follows:—First prize, value £7, Captain R. W. Shipway; second prize, £5, Private J. Tinto; third prize, £4, Sergeant W. R. Hunt; fourth prize, £4, Corporal A. Leete; fifth and sixth prizes, £3 each, Private Mundell and Private Henderson; and seventh and eighth prizes, £2 each, Private Tooty and Colour-Sergeant Dinham. Second series.—Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each; nine prizes, value £20, restricted to members who have been marksmen since 1864, and who are not included in the first series. Winners.—First prize, value £5, Private E. Holton; second prize, value £4, Colour-Sergeant Cowles; third prize, £3, Private G. Fatt; fourth and fifth prizes, £2 each, Private Griffiths and Private C. Morgan; and sixth, seventh, and eighth prizes, of £1 each, Corporal Hardingham, Private Grover, Private Thomas, and Private Dulton. Third Series.—Four prizes, value £10, restricted to members not qualified to compete in the first, second, and fourth series; ranges, 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five shots at each. Winners.—Privates Bryant, Nixon, Humby, and Ferguson. Fourth Series.—This series, for prizes value £15, was open only to members who had joined the corps since Dec. 1, 1870, and who were not eligible to compete in the other contests. Like the previous competition, the shooting was at third-class ranges, the first prize being taken by Private Cook, of A company, the second and third by Privates Scully and Dredge, the fourth and fifth by Privates Bezzant and Craig, the sixth by Private Healt, and the seventh by Private Hughes. These competitions were followed by the annual match between the right half battalion and the left half battalion for the Lambert challenge cup, a valuable prize. There were fifteen men from each half battalion, and the ranges were 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each. After an exciting contest, the prize was won by the right half with the good score of 728 points, against 693 made by the left half. The champion of the regiment is Sergeant W. Brooking, of No. 7 company.

On Tuesday the annual prize contest of the London Rifle Brigade, which was begun last Saturday at the new City of London Rifle Ranges at Rainham, Essex, was continued, and brought together upwards of one hundred of the principal shots of the brigade, including the six who had the honour of being in the Queen's sixty at Wimbledon this year. The first contest, for the aggregate prizes, company's silver medals, and gold challenge battalion badges, was held on Saturday and Tuesday in two stages. The first prize of £25, given by the Goldsmiths' Company, was won by Private J. M. Gardner; the second, of 15 gs., given by the brigade, by Private Wyatt; the third, of 10 gs., given by the Merchant Taylors' Company, by Private T. Fletcher; the fourth, of the same value, presented by the Salters' Company, by Private T. Munn; the fifth, also of the same value, given by the Drapers' Company, by Private Hawkins; the sixth, a cup of the value of 10 gs., given by the Butchers' Company, by Quartermaster Stuckey; the seventh, a prize of 6 gs., presented by the Fishmongers' Company, by Private J. Runtz; the eighth, of the value of 5 gs., given by the Saddlers' Company, by Private M'Dougall; the ninth, a prize of like value, given by the brigade, by Private Preston; the tenth, of the same value, presented by Sergeant Wainwright, by Private Longford; and the eleventh, value £5, by Private Lacey. Other prizes in the aggregates were taken by Sergeants Walker and Richards, Corporals Heath and Mardell, and Privates Kyte and Crosbie. The first battalion gold challenge badge, shot for simultaneously with the aggregate prizes, was won by Private

Wyatt; and that of the second battalion by Private Gardner. Mr. Gardner also won the medal of the O company; Mr. Wyatt, that of H company; Private Fletcher, that of Q company; Private Munn, that of P company; Private Runtz, that of B company; Private M'Dougall, that of D company; Sergeant Walker, that of M company; Sergeant Richards, that of K company; and Corporal Mardell, that of F company. In the second contest at 200 yards, seven shots, the scores at the same range in the first stage of the aggregates being added, for the first prize, given by the Haberdashers' Company, value 10 gs., Private Gardner stood first, and Colour-Sergeant Adams, H company, second; Private Lacey, B company, and Private Kyte, D company, making a similar score. For the small-bore competition there were eight competitors; and after some good shooting, Sergeant Poulter was declared the winner of the first prize—a challenge cup, value 15 gs., given by Colonel Sir W. A. Rose, with 3 gs. added. The second prize was taken by Private Beckett. The Cripplegate Ward challenge trophy, value 100 gs., with 10 gs. subscribed by the ward, shot for under the same conditions as in the first stage of the Queen's, the last five rounds at each distance in the second stage of the aggregates being added, was won by Private Crosbie, Mr. Hawkins being second with a similar score, and Mr. March third with one point less.

Mr. Nicholas Rossmire, a member of a Cornish rifle corps, was accidentally killed by a rifle-ball, last Saturday evening, while marking for some recruits who were practising.

### GALLANT RESCUE.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its silver medal to Mr. John Dodd, United States Consul at Tamsin, Formosa, and Mr. Augustus Margary, of her Britannic Majesty's Consular Service, for saving life under circumstances which demand something more than a passing notice.

During the raging of a violent typhoon which burst over the north coast of Formosa, three vessels, with crews numbering altogether forty men, were blown from their anchorage and driven upon the rocky shore of Kelung harbour. The night was very dark and rainy, but by the aid of a brilliant light of burning camphor the perilous position of the ships was perceived. A rope was instantly made secure to the shore, and the two gentlemen attempted to carry it through the heavy surf to the assistance of the Annie, schooner, which had on board a crew of seven Englishmen. The rope, however, was too short, and both gentlemen had to swim to the vessel, which they reached after a narrow escape from being dashed on to the rocks. Accompanied by two of the crew, they attempted to convey a rope to the shore by the ship's boat, but it had hardly been launched when it was swamped, and they had again to swim for their lives. Their efforts to save the crew were, however, successful, and they then proceeded to the French barge Adèle, which lay a mile further out, dashed, with the Westward Ho! another vessel, on the worst rocks in the harbour. After some persuasion on their part, four of the crew were induced to trust themselves to the rope, and reached the shore in safety. Messrs. Dodd and Margary then followed, taking with them the boatswain, whose leg had been broken; and, swimming with the man, who assisted himself by means of the rope, again reached the shore in safety. After sustained efforts, extending over eight hours, all hands, with the exception of two men in the fore part of the ship, were rescued; and, as the vessel was breaking in two, it was difficult to get at them. Mr. Dodd made an attempt, however, but at first was unsuccessful, being washed overboard by a heavy sea and sucked under a lot of wreck. It seemed almost as if he must be lost, but after some little time he freed himself from the wreck, cutting and bruising himself in his efforts to do so. Although in this sad plight, he again succeeded in reaching the ship, and by daylight—having commenced his noble exertions at nine o'clock the previous night—had saved the whole of the crew.

The *Edinburgh Courier* says a sum of £3500 has been bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Main, of Wester Meadow-field, to several schemes of the Church of Scotland.

Preparations for the show of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, which will be held in Bolton next month are being actively carried on. The subscriptions exceed £1000.

The *Edinburgh papers* state that at a meeting of the governors of Heriot's Hospital, on Monday, it was resolved to proceed at once with the establishment of four new outdoor schools—one in Abbeyhill, another in the south side of the city, a third in Fountain-bridge, and a fourth in Stockbridge.

In West Surrey the provisions of the new Act for establishing military centres are being carried out. Colonel Ogle and Captain Tredcroft inspected the neighbourhood of Guildford on Monday. Their object was to find twenty-five acres of land, away from other buildings, with convenient access and good soil and water. Owing to the value of land for building purposes near Guildford, and the unevenness of the country, there is some difficulty in finding so large a piece of ground; but a report will be made to the War Office recommending a suitable site, in order that the works necessary for the erection of the new barracks may be commenced forthwith. The old barracks, which are too small, will probably be sold.

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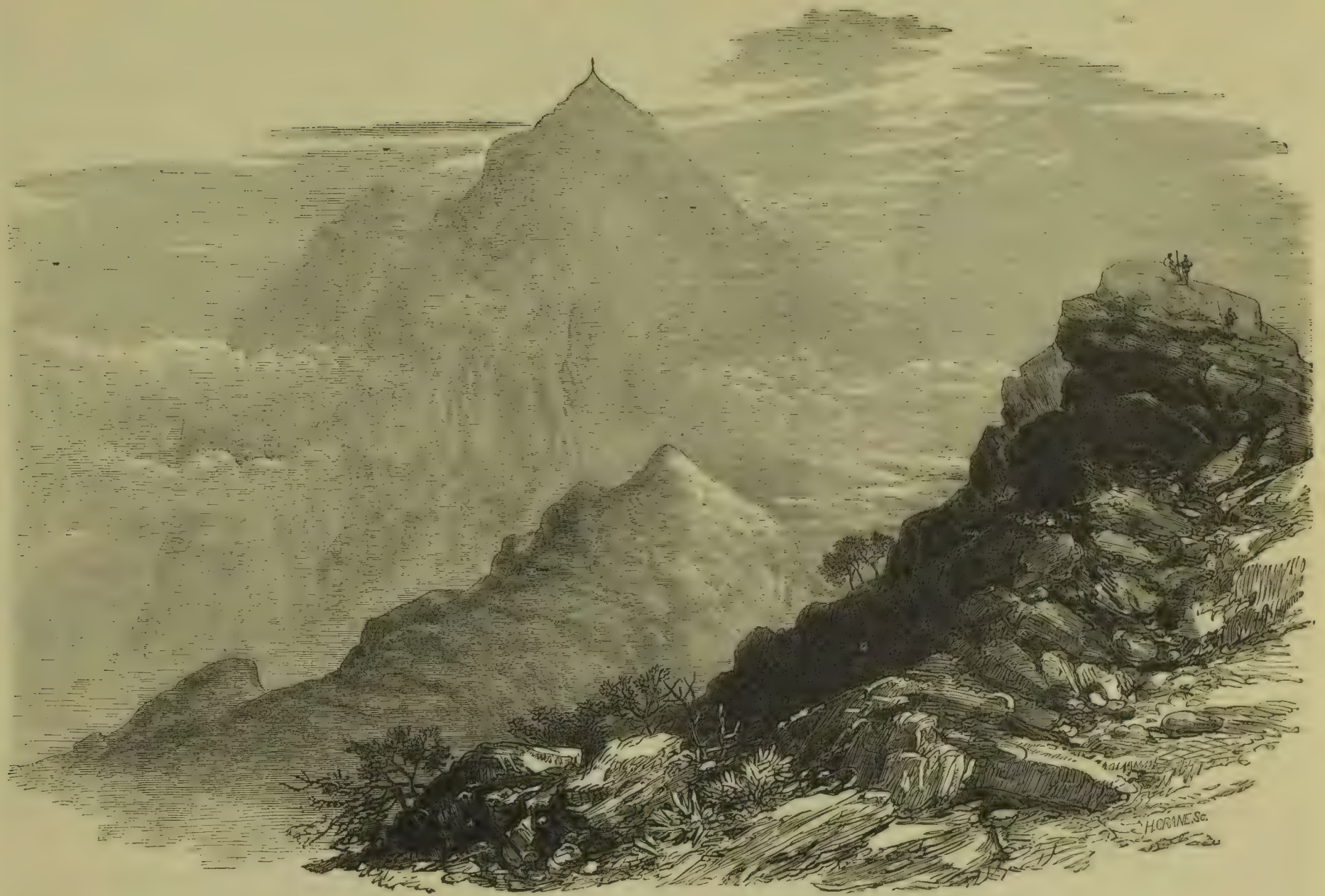
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THE PEAK OF NAIGUATA, IN VENEZUELA,



WRECK OF THE YOUNG AUSTRALIA ON MORETON ISLAND, QUEENSLAND.



## PEAK OF NAIGUATA, VENEZUELA.

Until last April this mountain was supposed to be inaccessible. Though tradition tells of several perilous attempts, there is no account of anyone having before that time succeeded in gaining the summit. Mr. James M. Spence then resolved on the feat. He formed a party consisting of several friends who desired to join it for various scientific and artistic reasons. They were General Terrero, Ramon Bolet, Mr. Antonio Goering (corresponding member of the London Zoological Society), Mr. Gustave Hübner, Dr. Vaumonde, and Signor Henry Lisboa, of the Brazilian Legation at Caracas, with their attendants. The ascent occupied three days.

The chain of mountains, which detaches itself from the ridge of the Andes near Barquisimeto, presents two great heights near Caracas, the capital of the State. The lesser is the Silla of Caracas, ascended by Humboldt, and the height of which Mr. Spence found to be 8833 ft. above the sea-level. The other is the Peak of Naiguata, which Mr. Spence gives as 9430 ft., and this is the first record of its exact height. The observations on both mountains were made by Steward's aneroid.

Mr. Spence's expedition gained other knowledge important to scientific researches in Venezuela, both as regards the volcanic disposition of the rocky masses, and sharp peaks, which form the deep abysses of this majestic mountain, and also as furnishing valuable botanical suggestions. Mr. Spence brought down thirty-two specimens of Naiguata growth, some hitherto unknown to the Flora of Venezuela. It is thought that this elevated peak may be the habitation of many other species to be added to the Flora Andina. One graminaceous specimen is altogether new, and was classified and named by Dr. Ernst the *Chusquea Spencei*.

Mr. Goering believes that no rare animals can be found on the Peak of Naiguata or on the Silla of Caracas, and that those which inhabit the mountain ranges cannot cross the valleys to come to these solitary heights.

The party experienced great suffering from want of water and fatigue. Owing to the perpendicular structure of the rocks, in many places they had to scoop holes for their feet with cutlasses. Even to the summit the danger of the chasms continued, and it is no wonder that this peak had never before been trod by human foot.

In the descent, just as the first stream was reached, Mr. Spence fell senseless from thirst. The responsibility of the expedition had rested on him, but the excitement and necessary labour proved almost too great for him as well as for the rest of these daring adventurers. But they aver that the magnificence of the scenes alone would have amply repaid them. On each day their horizon was so distant that it seemed to be far higher than their own level, and on every side there was a marvellous and varied panorama, and such changing atmospheric effects as are seen only in tropical climes.

## WRECK OF THE YOUNG AUSTRALIA.

This vessel was wrecked, on May 31, on the north point of Moreton Island, nearly opposite the harbour of Brisbane, the chief port and town of Queensland. She had left that port a few days before, on her voyage to London, with about thirty passengers, including four ladies, and a cargo of wool, cotton, tallow, and Australian preserved meat. It was at noonday, and there was no wind; but a strong southerly current, in the channel between the isle and the mainland, with a heavy easterly swell, carried the ship on the rocks at her broadside. All the passengers and crew were safely landed by the boats in the afternoon, and a steamer fetched them back to Brisbane. The ship was left to be broken up by the sea, but most of the cargo was saved, and was sold by auction in that town.

## HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.

The Registrar-General's monthly return for the eight principal towns of Scotland continues to show a mortality below the average of the last ten years. The deaths registered in July were 2301, being 115 below the average, allowing for increase of population. The death-rate, however, was high in Paisley, Glasgow, and Dundee. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases caused 20.6 per cent of the mortality, a ratio which might have been worse; but this rate was exceeded in Edinburgh from the prevalence of scarlatina and whooping-cough, and in Dundee from measles. Whooping-cough, the most fatal epidemic, caused 5.4 per cent of the mortality; fever, 5.9 deaths, or 2.5 per cent; scarlatina, 5.1 deaths (30 in Edinburgh); smallpox caused 35 deaths, being little more than half the number in the preceding month. Consumption and inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs (not including whooping-cough or croup) caused 29.2 per cent of the total mortality. One hundred and eleven deaths were ascribed to violent causes, 14 being from the effect of an explosion in Tradeston flour-mills, Glasgow. Two deaths were caused by suicide and 9 by intemperance. A girl, two years of age, died in Glasgow from sunstroke.

One thousand two hundred and forty-nine marriages were registered in the eight towns in July; allowing for increase of population, this is 121 above the ten years' average, and it is the highest number recorded in July since the commencement of the registration, in 1855. A like remark was true also of June.

The births registered in July—namely, 3616—were also more than in any previous July.

The meteorological characteristic of July, 1872, was large humidity and rainfall, with a rather high mean temperature and unusual preponderance of light easterly winds. The highest mean temperature was at Greenock, 60.8 deg.; and the lowest at Aberdeen, 58.6 deg. The greatest rainfall was at Glasgow, 6.52 in.; and the least at Aberdeen, 1.99 in.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company, last Saturday, Colonel Duncombe, M.P., alluded to the experiment of conveying third-class traffic by all trains. A million more of this class of passengers had been carried during the six months, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871, and the result to the revenue was "rather favourable than otherwise."—The chairman of the Midland Railway Company, in addressing the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, on Tuesday, stated that the experiment of conveying third-class passengers by all trains had proved most satisfactory, though the fruits of the system could only be developed by time. During the past six months, though the system had only been in operation for one-half that time, there had been an increase of 33,000 passengers booking first class; there had been a falling off to the extent of 266,680 in the second class; but, on the other hand, there had been the great increase of 1,418,492 in third-class passengers, showing a total increase of 1,185,600. The receipts were in like proportion, being, upon first-class passengers, an increase of £3,968; upon second-class passengers, a decrease of £36,947; and upon third-class, an increase of £70,714; being a total increase of £57,735.

## THE THEATRES.

### STRAND.

The smaller theatres enjoy longer seasons than the larger, and some contrive to keep open nearly through the year. The small house in the Strand, under the management of Mrs. Swanborough, maintains, by the force of good conduct, a persistent life, to which heat and cold, summer and winter, are alike. The prosperity of the theatre is mainly owing to its encouragement of burlesque. So numerous now are the productions of this kind that subjects have become scarce. But on this account Mr. R. Reece would scarcely have selected that of "The Vampyre" for the vehicle of his puns and break-downs. It is true that it affords him the opportunity of satirising Mr. Boucicault as an Hibernian plagiarist, with the broadest of brogues and the most ghastly of faces. The outline of the play is preserved, and we have for the scenes the ruins of Raby Castle, Raby Hall, and the Peak of Snowdon. Allen Raby haunts all these places, seeking for the notebooks of tourists, from which he may gather materials for a three-volume novel which he has been engaged by a publisher to compose. The interest accordingly of the action is purely literary. To render it piquant nearly every line of the dialogue involves a pun, and accordingly there is scarcely a sentence which is not rendered unintelligible by a double meaning, scarcely one which the audience has not to translate into plain sense at the moment of its utterance. There can be no doubt that this is perverted ingenuity, and culminates in a mistake. The whole effect, therefore, of the piece depends on the gorgeous costumes, grotesque dances, and vocal gifts of the performers. Mr. E. Terry, as the fiend, has a polyglot song to sing, which was twice encored. This actor is wonderful for the extent of his resources. He not only fully enacts his own part, but he helps in the interpretation of others by means of his incessant by-play and unwearied sympathy with the business of the scene and the situations. Miss Bella Goodall reappears on the boards in the part of Lord Albert Claverling, and is as lively and graceful as ever. The performance was throughout smoothly done, and gave satisfaction to the audience, which was numerous, notwithstanding the warmth of the weather.

### AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Mr. Hamilton has again appeared at this place, with one of his magnificent panoramas, painted by Messrs. Telbin, Daves, and Caney; the figures and animals being inserted by Sebastian Estelos, and the shipping by Mr. Weedon, himself, and others. The scenery represents excursions by the new route to India, and presents us with thirty-seven finely-painted pictures. Of these the most striking are St. Peter's at Rome and the view of Benares. They are accompanied by an explanatory lecture and some popular songs.

## HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The result of the examination for women held last June by the University of Cambridge has been announced. The number of candidates continues to exhibit a steady increase, being 154, as compared with 127 last year. The proportion of failures in group A (the indispensable part of the examination, including English history and literature) has decreased, the number of successful candidates being 44, while last year it was 37, and the quality of work in this department appears to have improved, as the first class has increased from 10 to 16. On the other hand, in group B (foreign languages) there appears a slight falling off, the number in the first class being only six. Group C (mathematics) is "conspicuous by its absence;" it is hoped that the exhibition offered next year for success in these subjects may attract some attention to them. There is also a slight diminution in the numbers of group D (logic and political economy), but the quality of work here seems to have been very good, as no fewer than four out of eight obtain marks of distinction for political economy. The committee of management of the lectures for women in Cambridge have also published their scheme of instruction for the next academical year. Lectures are announced in nearly all the subjects included in the June examination. The number of exhibitions offered to successful candidates in that examination who may wish to pursue their studies in Cambridge has been increased to four, of which two (of £25 and £20) are to be given for general success, and two others (of £20 each) are restricted to groups C and D respectively. Another exhibition of £40 is given annually to the best senior candidate in the Cambridge local examinations for girls, held in December. The most striking novelty in the programme is the announcement of a donation of £1000 by Mr. James Aikin, of Liverpool, in aid of the purposes of these lectures. The success of the house that was opened last October in Cambridge for the reception of ladies attending these lectures is shown by the fact that the establishment is about to migrate to a more commodious building, which bears the academic name of Merton Hall. This house is managed by a committee of ladies, Miss A. J. Clough being the Principal; and a special fund has been instituted in connection with it in order to reduce the expenses of students preparing for the profession of teaching.

The first meeting of the Scotch Board of Education is to be held in Edinburgh on the third Friday of October.

The Birmingham and Midland Counties Seventh Annual Exhibition of Horses opened, on Tuesday, at Bingley Hall. The entries this year number 331, against 283 last year, and the show is divided into twenty-six classes. Hunters are fairly represented by 124 entries; the second class, for weight-carrying hunters, containing sixteen animals; the third class, without restriction as to weight, nineteen; and the young classes, sixty. The latter are decidedly the best classes in the show, and it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to find that the young animals are improving, thus giving promise of a continued breed of excellent weight-carrying hunters.

During a heavy gale on the morning of the 16th inst. the Norwegian barque *Neptunus*, 627 tons, Neils Hendrikson master, bound from Liverpool for Copenhagen, went on shore in Dundrum Bay, on the north-east coast of Ireland. The Tyrella life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was immediately, though with much difficulty, launched through a heavy surf, when she proceeded to the wreck, and was enabled to save the whole of the shipwrecked crew, fourteen in number.—On the same evening the schooner *Sweet Home*, of Youghal, in the county of Cork, left that port for Cardiff, with a cargo of oats; but, in beating out of the harbour, she drove ashore at Moll Gaggins's Corner. The master and boy remained on board to try to get the vessel off; but by midnight it came on to blow strongly from the S.W., accompanied by a heavy sea, and the Youghal life-boat, William Beckett, of Leeds, which also belongs to the Life-Boat Society, was thereupon taken to the assistance of the master and boy, who were safely landed. A yawl, with a crew of twenty men, had been previously sent out by the owner, but was compelled to return.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

Some useful and interesting particulars have been published with regard to the approaching exhibition at Vienna.

After stating that the Prince of Wales, Sir Andrew Buchanan (British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna), the Marquis of Ripon, and the other members of the British Commission nominated by her Majesty, have, in accordance with the authority invested, appointed his Serene Highness Captain Count Gleichen, R.N.; Earl Cathcart, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, or the president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the time being; the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.; Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.; Sir Richard Wallace, Bart.; Sir Francis Grant, president of the Royal Academy of Arts; Thomas Hawksley, Esq., president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being, to be Royal Commissioners, in addition to and together with them;—the account continues, these Royal Commissioners have already held several meetings, and established their offices at 41, Parliament-street, where Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, the secretary, will receive applications for space, and give every information as to the forwarding, exhibiting, and returning of the objects of the exhibition, in accordance with the regulations laid down.

All communications and applications must be addressed to the above office, where the general plans of the projected exhibition buildings and adjacent parks can be inspected, and the rules and regulations to be observed may be obtained.

The exhibition, as has been previously made known, will be held in the Prater—the Windsor Park of Vienna—in buildings erected especially for the purpose, and in the surrounding park and gardens. It will be opened on May 1, 1873, and closed on Oct. 31 of the same year.

The general direction of the exhibition has been intrusted by his Imperial Majesty to Privy Councillor Baron de Schwarz-Senborn, with whom her Majesty's Commissioners are in direct correspondence. British exhibitors can communicate with the Austrian commission solely through the commission appointed for Great Britain and the colonies.

Lists of the intended exhibitors of the United Kingdom and the colonies, as well as detailed plans showing the space allotted and of each single object to be exhibited, must be sent by the Royal Commission to the Director-General, Baron Schwarz, before Jan. 1, 1873, at the latest, so that the exigencies of the respective countries may be taken into account in organising the interior arrangements of the exhibition buildings. As the total demand for space must depend upon the number of individual applications received, it is desirable that applications should be forwarded, without delay, to 41, Parliament-street.

The exhibition grounds will be considered as a bonded warehouse, goods for exhibition being exempt from custom duties, and objects which are monopolies in Austria may be exhibited without hindrance. The objects exhibited will likewise be protected against piracy of inventions or designs.

A special locality will be provided in the exhibition grounds, where exhibitors can sell publications relating to the exhibition and to the objects which they exhibit (such as illustrated catalogues, list of prices, &c.).

Objects for exhibition will be admitted from Feb. 1 until April 15, 1873, inclusive.

The Director-General has entered into negotiations with the different railway and steam-navigation companies of Austria and Hungary, and procured a considerable reduction of rates for the conveyance of objects for the exhibition, and several of the English railway companies have already agreed, with a praiseworthy spirit, to offer the exhibitors from the United Kingdom similar facilities; other companies have the matter under consideration.

The Royal Commission having no public funds at its disposal, exhibitors will have to defray all expenses, including rental of space, transport of goods, and all other charges not provided for by the Imperial Austrian Commission; but there is no liability on the part of the exhibitors for ceilings, boarded floors, or the laying out of the gardens. The cost of these will be defrayed by the Imperial Commission.

The motive power for machinery will be supplied gratis. Exhibitors of fine arts are exempted from any charge for space.

The situation of the exhibition palace is admirable, lying in the heart of a park unsurpassed for beauty by any in Europe. The area apportioned to the exhibition will embrace about four to five English square miles. The covered space available for the exhibition will be about 1,150,000 square feet, being considerably more than that occupied by the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The exhibition building will be 905 metres long by 205 metres wide. It will contain one main gallery or nave intersecting the whole edifice. This gallery has cross galleries or transepts on each side, which are so placed as not to obstruct the view from either end. Between the transepts and the nave lie the garden courts, which will also be available for exhibition purposes, and each country will have one or more of these transepts allotted to it, together with the portion of the nave and the garden court adjoining.

A rotunda will rise from the centre of the building, and divide the main gallery in the middle. This rotunda, when finished, will be the largest canopy-shaped edifice without supports which has ever been erected. It has a diameter of 102 metres, and its height is 79 metres. The whole will be constructed of iron, after a design by Mr. Scott Russell. The main gallery will be 25 metres wide, and each of the transepts 15 metres wide and 75 metres long. The latter are separated by courts, which are designed for such objects as can be exposed in uncovered places. The number of square metres within the exhibition building will amount to 103,000.

East of the Prater Rondo, facing the main gallery, the Art Exhibition building will be erected, covering an area of 6995 metres. Buildings of a permanent character, sufficiently protected, will be provided for the exhibition of works of fine art. From the chief building covered galleries lead to a large conservatory and to smaller pavilions which are intended for the exhibition of horticultural productions, aquariums, &c. A separate hall will be erected for machinery in motion, 890 metres in length and twenty-eight metres in width. In this hall will also be found hydraulic-machines, diving apparatus, &c.

The Imperial villa and the hall in which the jury will deliberate and make their awards will also be erected in the grounds, which will be laid out under the direction of a landscape-gardener of great reputation.

By a new Act (35 and 36 Vict., c. 81) the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1860, is amended by allowing members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland to be attorneys and solicitors in England and Wales. An Act just issued repeals a great number of statutes from the year of George III. which had become obsolete or unnecessary. It is a further instalment of the statute law revision. An Act which abolishes poundage on the collection of income tax was passed last Session, and will come into operation on April 6 next.



## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Madame Sainton Dolby's "Tutor for English Singers," published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., has already been noticed by us, and we have now to record the appearance of Part III. of this useful work. This division is intended for ladies' voices, and contains songs from oratorios and ballads, ancient and modern, with remarks on the correct manner of executing them, which will be found of interest and value, embodying as they do the skill and experience of one of the most successful interpreters of oratorio and ballad music.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal, issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., and edited by Dr. Spark of Leeds, maintains its interest by the production of original compositions written specially for this publication by some of the most eminent men of the day, English and foreign. The number for July contains six pieces, in various styles, contributed by MM. Berthold Tours, H. Smart, C. Piutti, G. Macfarren, G. Kühnstedt, and H. W. Nichol, the names of most of whom are guarantees for the merit of their productions. Three songs the words translated from the German of Geibel, the music by "Sebastian," contain much graceful thought, and will be interesting to many amateur vocalists. The "March of King David's Army," from the oratorio of "David and Absalom," by W. H. Longhurst, is an arrangement, for the pianoforte, of a bold instrumental movement, followed by a choral march, in both of which the martial rhythm is well preserved. The same publishers have issued an edition—in the favourite cheap large octavo form—of Mr. George Carter's sinfonia cantata, "I Love the Lord," the words taken from Psalm cxvi. This piece was performed in June at the Royal Albert Hall, where Mr. Carter's cantata, "Placida, the Christian Martyr," had previously been given, as already recorded by us.

Various publications have recently been issued jointly by Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., and Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. Among these are several transcriptions, for piano solo, by Mr. Rummel, of instrumental pieces originally composed in other forms. The minuet from Schubert's first quartet, the andante from Mozart's second quartet, and two gavottes by Gluck, have thus been made available for pianists. In his so-called "arrangement" of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," Mr. Rummel has strung together a few detached scraps from that great work in a loose and free way which cannot be commended. More worthy has been his fulfilment of the task of editing "Cramer's New Pianoforte Method," the first part of which has just appeared. The whole is to be comprised in four parts, and these, at one shilling each, will afford easy means of instruction in the art of pianoforte-playing. "Cramer's Harmonium Tutor" will be found useful to students of that instrument. It contains a description of its construction and capabilities, and a collection of exercises, airs, and melodies, specially arranged by J. Bertram.

Some pleasing pianoforte pieces, in the drawing-room style, have been issued by Metzler and Co. Among these Mr. Ignace Gibsons contributes "A Day at Venice;" Mr. A. Gollmick, "Remembrance: Morceau de Salon;" and Mr. A. Sant, "Cordelia," an impromptu in the mazurka form with decorative passages. Recent vocal music from the same publishers comprises the thanksgiving anthem, "God, who Commanded the Light," by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, who is alike eminent as the skilful organist of the Temple Church and for much excellent service music composed for use there. Three songs—"The Hollow Oak," "I Love Her," and "My Love, he Stands upon the Quay"—bear the name of Madame Sainton-Dolby, and it is, therefore, almost superfluous to say that in each instance a melody of agreeable and specially vocal character is allied to an accompaniment that sufficiently relieves it without unduly taxing the pianist's powers. Similar praise may be applied to Miss Virginia Gabriel's "Pearl"—the name of that lady being a guarantee for something beyond mere commonplace.

The vocal pieces recently issued by Duff and Stewart are too numerous for specific notice. Prominent among them are a graceful canzonetta, "Biondina bella," by M. Gounod; a pleasing song, "Friends, but nothing more," by one of England's best song-composers, John Barnett; another, "I think of thee," by Prince Poniatowski, who appears to the best advantage in pieces of this class; two by Signor Pinsuti, "I love my love" and "The Raft"—the first in the sentimental vein, the other in the style of a descriptive scene; "The Tell-tale Flower," by E. Reyloff; and "Bright Star of Beauty," by Frank Mori. Other songs—"When the Baines," by Lady Baker; "It's we two," by A. Scott; "Loved and Lost," by Francesca J. Ferrari; "The Daisy Wreath," by G. Sauerbrey—will be found worth the attention of those who wish to extend their stock of this class of music. "Esmeralda," by W. Kuhe, is a brilliant transcription, for the pianoforte of Mr. Levey's popular melody.

Among many recent publications by Weekes and Co. are some pianoforte compositions by Mr. Horton C. Allison, who gained the first prize as a student at the Leipsic Conservatoire, and has been much extolled abroad and here, for his pianoforte-playing. His "Melodious and Characteristic Piano Studies" are written in a pleasing and popular style, calculated to gain the favour of young players, for whose advantage copious and careful fingering is supplied. "La Fleur de Lis," by the same, is a graceful piece in the modern drawing-room style. Mr. Beecroft's Minuet and Trio, previously issued as a solo, is now arranged as a Duet by Mr. Frederic Archer, and, of course, is enhanced in effect by this extension of the means of performance.

Of the parcel of music received from Duncan Davison and Co. first notice is claimed by Sir J. Benedict's song, "Do not wound the heart that loves thee," which, although simple in style and treatment, has that neatness of touch that the hand of a master can impress on the slightest productions. Dr. Ferdinand Rahles's duet, "The Seasons," for soprano and baritone, is written with a good knowledge of those concerted and alternated effects which are always agreeable in vocal performances. Mr. Gibbons displays versatility of style in his songs "The Rover" and "The School-Girl," and the Easter anthem "Christ is risen from the dead." A bright little pianoforte piece, "The Whirligig," bears the name of that accomplished and respected lady professor Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, whose late husband wrote and adapted the English text to many of Mendelssohn's vocal works.

Mr. G. W. Martin, long known as founder and director of the National Choral Society, has issued a cheap and portable edition of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," as one of his series of "Shilling Oratorios." The whole of the music and the words—English and Italian—are here given, neatly engraved and printed, for one shilling. From the same source we have a useful edition of "The Psalter, pointed for chanting, with full directions, by G. W. Martin."

Six sets of designs for the new Scotch Episcopal cathedral are exhibited in Edinburgh. The Scotch architects are Messrs. Peddie and C. Kinner, Mr. Lessels, and Mr. Ross; the English architects are Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Street, and Mr. Burgess.

## NEW BOOKS.

Some people seem to think, probably not without reason, that by the adoption of a familiar, jaunty, button-hole style of address they will obtain a hearing of which they would have little chance if they foreshadowed the gravity of their theme by a portentous gravity of manner and language; and to such an opinion must be attributed the apparent levity, not to say puerility, of the tone it has seemed good to assume in the volume entitled *Concerning John's Indian Affairs*, by Robert H. Elliot (Chapman and Hall). The author's subject is important and even appalling; yet the author takes hold of John—whose surname, of course, is Bull, and who equally, of course, represents all England, both Government and people—digs him in the ribs, and proceeds to gossip with him about the fate of a mighty empire and of a hundred and eighty millions of souls in the half earnest, half playful, wholly free-and-easy fashion in which one would converse with a pig-headed old farmer about the propriety of repairing a tumble-down barn and the removal of an ill-placed dung-heap. And this, it may be, is the best way to catch readers who would shrink from any appearance of severe dignity and shy at any prospect of a serious investigation. Nevertheless, the author handles some prodigiously weighty topics, which cannot have their real weight much lightened by the pleasant device of dropping the Mr. and the prænomen from a Minister's name and calling him simply Duff. The author gives us some introductory remarks, followed by seven separate essays; and he writes as one who has no small knowledge, acquired both by personal experience and by diligent reading, of the questions with which he deals. He takes anything but a cheerful view of our Indian position. The brightest jewel of the British crown is in his eyes little better than paste. We are on the eve there, according to him, of bankruptcy, revolution, and, possibly, expulsion. Our Government go the wrong way to work, and so do our missionaries. The department of public works, "with its tumble-down barracks and rotten public buildings, has long been the laughing-stock of all India." The education accorded to natives is a farce. They make progress, certainly, in the reading of amatory poetry; but the highest point they reach in true civilisation is drunkenness. The European preachers who would fain convert the natives cannot hold a candle in point of learning, good breeding, argumentative powers, and common-sense, to pass over so trivial a thing as true religion, to the cultivated Brahmin. Famine is for ever stalking abroad; and, with respect to that awful calamity in Orissa, we are told that "the Government in India can be as distinctly accused of murdering the people of India as Mr. Gladstone could be accused of murdering the people of Ireland were he to abstain from feeding them in the event of an overwhelming famine;" and, though it is possible that Mr. Gladstone, whilst hesitating between the three courses which he would be sure to see open before him, might find himself in the dreadful situation supposed, it is also possible that extenuating circumstances might reduce his hypothetical crime to a less atrocious category. In the background of all assassinations, such as those of Mr. Norman and Lord Mayo, the author spies the phantom of a Wahabi. He certainly offers for our contemplation a horrible, a distressing, and a humiliating spectacle; and there can be little doubt but that some of his observations are perfectly just. It is certainly hazardous, for instance, if not shameful, to calculate upon opium, which may at no distant day fail us and which yields money as loathsome to many Englishmen as the thirty pieces of silver to Judas Iscariot, for a permanent eight millions of revenue. Whether, however, our author and his friends, native and European, be, as he seems to think, the propounders of our only sound Indian policy, must be left to general opinion to decide. It is not unlikely that our responsible administrators may have already duly considered that policy, and, on authority quite as high as that of our author and his friends, native and European, rejected it. No very strong confidence is likely to be felt in an adviser who recommends to a British Government the bloody example of Macbeth, and who appears to consider that a short or long period of undetected, or unstigmatised, or even permitted irregularities is a reason for continuance or for complete condonation.

Though great men or extraordinary men do not make history any more than an architect makes his own bridge, still to read their biographies is the most interesting, impressive, and unembarrassing way of becoming acquainted with various historical periods; and for that reason a hearty welcome should always be accorded to such conscientiously-elaborated works as *Stephen Langton*, by C. Edmund Maurice (Henry S. King and Co.). It is the first volume of a series to be devoted to "Lives of English Popular Leaders;" and, if it be only a fair sample of the volumes yet to come, the total collection will be quite a treasure, so much honest work and thoughtful study will have been bestowed upon it. A feeling of regret steals over one as the words "popular leaders," which stand on the titlepage and on the cover-back, are doubly modified, when we arrive at the preface, into "some popular leaders" and by "in the middle ages." So that we cannot, unfortunately, look forward to the pleasure of seeing Mr. Odger and his career exhibited to us in the same style. The style is sober, solid, and good; there is nothing in the way of meretricious ornament, rhetorical flourish, epigrammatic trick, picturesque effect. It is a straightforward, unvarnished, but eminently readable narrative and biographical argument based upon unsparing research. Someone may say that Stephen Langton's memory has not hitherto been at all neglected; that he even has a conspicuous niche in the gallery in which Dr. Hook has, or will have, with so much taste displayed a whole set of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and that his life has also been written by the proverbially philosophical Mr. Martin Tupper. But, in the former case, it may be hinted that he who is in search of a popular leader would be as likely to look for him amongst Archbishops as for Saul amongst the prophets; and, in the latter, that a knowledge of the fact might have a deterrent rather than any other effect. Mr. Maurice's work is divided, besides two short prefaces, into four chapters and an appendix. Consideration is first given to "England's preparation for Langton's work;" then to "Langton's preparation for his work;" then to "Langton's work from 1213—1216;" and, lastly, to the "last years of Langton's work, 1217—1228." The appendix contains a short dissertation touching Stephen Langton's name and family. Not a few readers, accustomed to take hearsay for granted or to let circumstances colour their conceptions of men, will be surprised at the form in which Stephen Langton's character, supposed to have been so "rough and lordly," comes out under Mr. Maurice's microscope.

A not unpleasant thrill of sensation is excited in the imaginative mind by such a title as *The Wicked Woods of Tobereevil* (2 vols., Chapman and Hall). Tobereevil is a wild place on the west coast of Ireland; the woods are called wicked because the ancestor of Simon Finiston, the present landowner, evicted many families of peasantry, and destroyed many cottage homesteads, to clear ground for his extensive plantations. In the neighbouring ruins of Monasterlea lives a good, kind maiden lady called Miss Mounsey, who cherishes an orphan niece of Italian birth. Old Simon Finiston is an

odious miser and tyrant, but he has a nephew, Paul Finiston, who is a fine fellow. There is a dreadful prophecy about the Finistons; and this superstition, with a spice of witchcraft, a touch of homicidal insanity, and, finally, the murder of old Simon by an unknown hand, keeps up the romantic mystery of the tale. The authoress is Miss Mulholland.

Mr. Mortimer Collins is always amusing; and his *Princess Clarice* (two vols., H. S. King and Co.) has all the elements of his peculiar kind of pleasantry. It makes us acquainted with a set of accomplished gentlemen, who know how to enjoy the passing hour in the correct Horatian style; and, *per contra*, with a set of desperate ruffians from California, and a profligate fallen spirit of the upper circle, whose criminal devices are checked in good time. But the light, sententious admonitions of Mr. Collins upon the choicest ways of eating and drinking, of lounging and flirting, are, perhaps, more to the taste of this generation than the incidents of a not very original plot. In *Satanella: a Story of Punchestown* (two vols., Chapman and Hall) Mr. Whyte-Melville takes up some of the late Charles Lever's galloping-ground. "Satanella" is the name of a famous racing mare; and Punchestown races, near Dublin, are renowned in the Irish sporting world. *Off Parade* (three vols., Hurst and Blackett), by Mr. Stephen MacKenna, late of the 28th Regiment, is a story not entirely of military life, but of personal struggles and reverses, and affections disappointed. Its tone is rather sombre; and so is that of *A Summer's Romance*, by Mary Healey (one vol., Sampson Low), which lays the scene at Capri, or somewhere on the shores of the Bay of Naples, but conducts an amiable girl to an untimely death. The posthumous work of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his tale of *Septimius* (one volume, H. S. King), has been already noticed. It is, to our mind, absurd and revolting, and altogether unworthy of his genius.

A genial, friendly, and cordially admiring spirit is agreeably discernible in *Charles Dickens as a Reader*, by Charles Kent (Chapman and Hall). The author, it is believed, is the very man whom the deceased humourist desired to undertake the task so willingly performed, and to whom were forwarded by the deceased humourist's own hand statistics and whatever else might assist towards the perfection of the proposed record. Above all, there were the "marked books" from which Charles Dickens himself was accustomed to read; and, perhaps, the most attractive pages are those which contain facsimiles, showing the elisions, corrections, and marginal notes supplied by the humourist's own hand for his own guidance. Of criticism there is not a great deal. What the humourist made, both in popularity and in money, by his readings is dwelt upon at much and nearly tedious length. It is almost impossible, after a perusal of the volume, not to come to the conclusion that Charles Dickens had in him a little, or more than a little, of the bagman; and that his belief in himself and his complacent manner of regarding, talking of, and dealing with his own works would have been set down in the case of a less successful man to overweening conceit.

To have reached a third edition is a good sign that a book has been pretty well appreciated; and that amount of appreciation has been accorded to *Bible Truths, with Shakespearean Parallels*, by J. A. Selkirk (Hodder and Stoughton). Nor are the parallels confined to Shakespeare; there are "illustrative notes," called from the works, in prose and verse, of all sorts of writers, ancient and modern. There is also a very useful index.

The Rochdale Agricultural Show was held last Saturday. Upwards of £600 was given in prizes, and the entries numbered 1348.

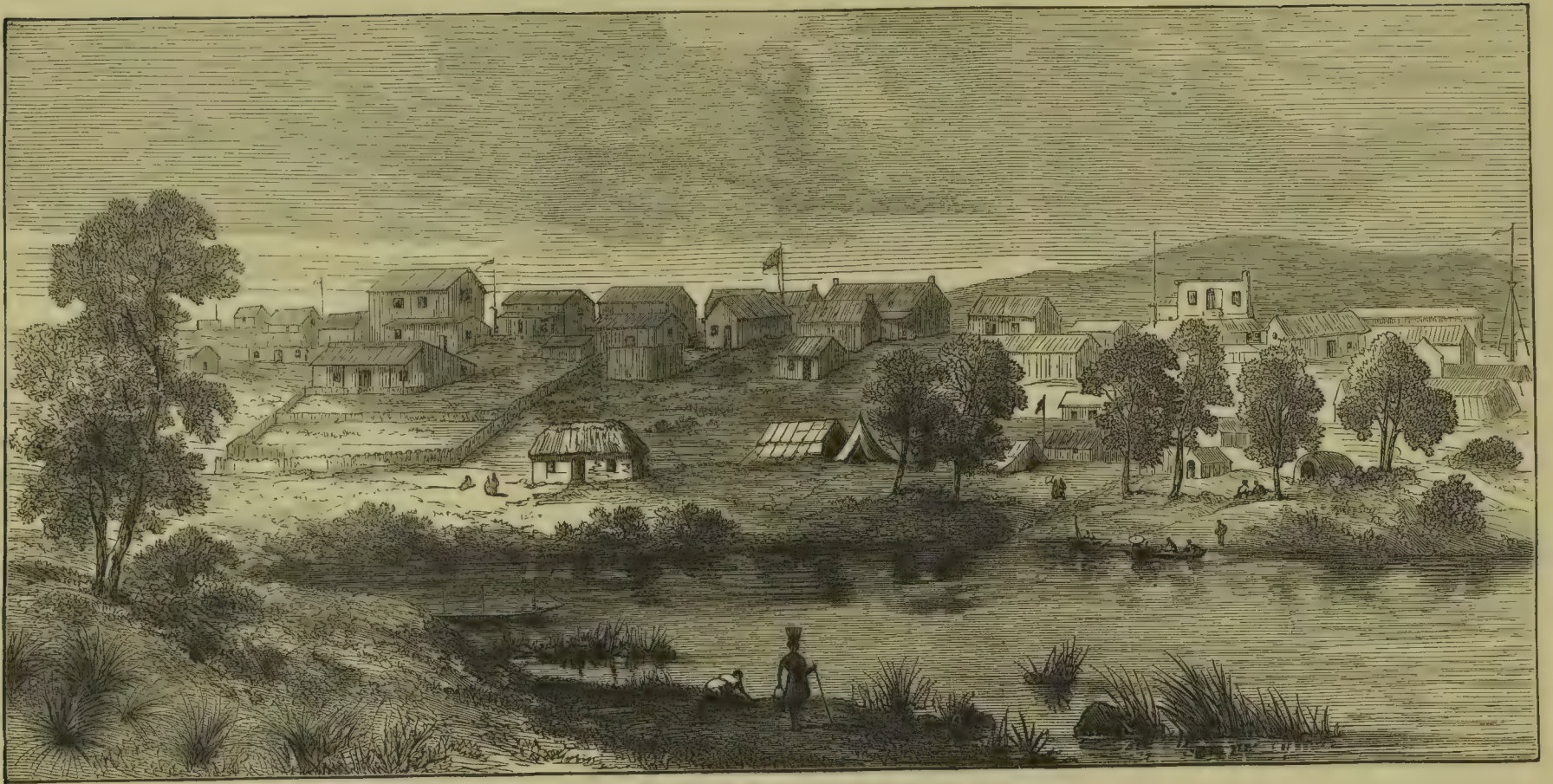
The first Parliamentary election under the ballot in England took place at Pontefract, on Thursday week, and resulted in the return of Mr. Childers by 658 votes, against 578 polled for Lord Pollington. The new system worked admirably.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The cattle plague, which has been prevalent in the Home Park, Hampton Court, has extended to the herd of deer. This is the first time the deer have been affected by the disease, although it has appeared in the park before. The horned cattle there, which have had the disease some time, have not been separated from the deer, although there are some hundred acres of good pasture land between the park and the river where the infected beasts might have been effectually isolated."

## THE DIAMOND-DIGGERS.

The South-African Diamond-fields, of which the settlement at Klipdrift, shown in our View, may be taken as an example, situated on the banks of the Vaal River, lie to the north-east of the Orange Free State Republic, some eighty miles north of the Cape Colonial boundary. Diamonds are found above and below this station, and numerous diggings are worked along the banks of the river and its tributary streams. At present the number of diggings is fairly estimated at 15,000; but this number is rapidly increasing. The diamond is scattered over a very large extent of the country. Many hundreds of square miles are already known to be diamondiferous, and every week opens up some new spot for diggers. Most of the diggings are, like those of Klipdrift, situated within the broad valley of the Vaal. They are upon long stony ridges—or kopjes, as they are called—consisting of irregular fragments of hard rock thrown into various positions, with a deeply ferruginous gravel between them and covering them, in which the gems are found. The gravel varies in character and compactness, from a lime-cemented mass to a loose sandy gravel. The diamonds are found at all depths, at different spots, from the surface to 20 ft. deep, but mostly at from 2 ft. to 6 ft. under the surface. The irregular stones are dug out and packed aside, while the gravel is gathered from amongst them. This is either sifted dry from large stones and fine sand, and the sifted pebbles first washed in a sieve in a tub of water, then sorted on a table at the spot; or it is carted away to the river-side, there to be washed in cradle-rocked sieves, with abundance of water, till all the sand is washed away and the pebbles are cleansed for the sorting-table. The long lines of hundreds of busy cradles and sorters' tables make an animated scene under the fine trees fringing the river's banks. There is a daily in-pouring of waggons with stores and tents or wooden houses, and carts of every kind, from that drawn by the donkey, with its driver plodding wearily on foot, to the four-horse team, and its wealthy owner comfortably cushioned behind. Having arrived at the fields, as the diggings are here called, the newcomer is free to place his waggon or tent on any spot he may choose, not occupied; and, after paying a license fee of 10s. a month to the committee of management, he is free to dig and search where he thinks best, in parts not appropriated, or he can purchase a claim, or part of one, from owners. A claim consists of a space 30 ft. by 30 ft.; a party of two, with their servants, work usually to the best advantage, and tools, cradles, and sieves are to be had on the fields. The camps are very orderly, and there is nothing to fear from natives or nature. The climate is healthy, hot and dry as a rule, subject to great changes





KLIPDRIFT, AT THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS, SOUTH AFRICA.

of temperature from day to night, as in South Africa generally; but it is not injurious, and one is soon accustomed to it. The country about has large tracts of sand, covered with tufts of coarse grass; the rocky parts have bushes, with a finer grass between. Wild animals are unknown anywhere near; but large game is to be found for the sportsman within a day or two's journey. After all, many of the diggers are unable to find enough to pay for their daily food.

#### THE STEAM-SHIP VIBILIA.

The new screw-steamer called the *Vibilia* (from the name of the Goddess of Wanderers) was built by Messrs. Wigham Richardson and Co. She is considered one of the finest and most perfect vessels that has recently been put on for the Calcutta trade. Like the *Vixen*, constructed by the same builders, she is a frigate-looking ship, with clipper bow and false galleries, and is rigged as a brig, with outside garboards, and all in appropriate style. Her length is 300 ft., and her

beam 36 ft.; she will carry, with an easy draught of water, not less than 2500 tons of dead weight, steaming easily ten knots an hour.

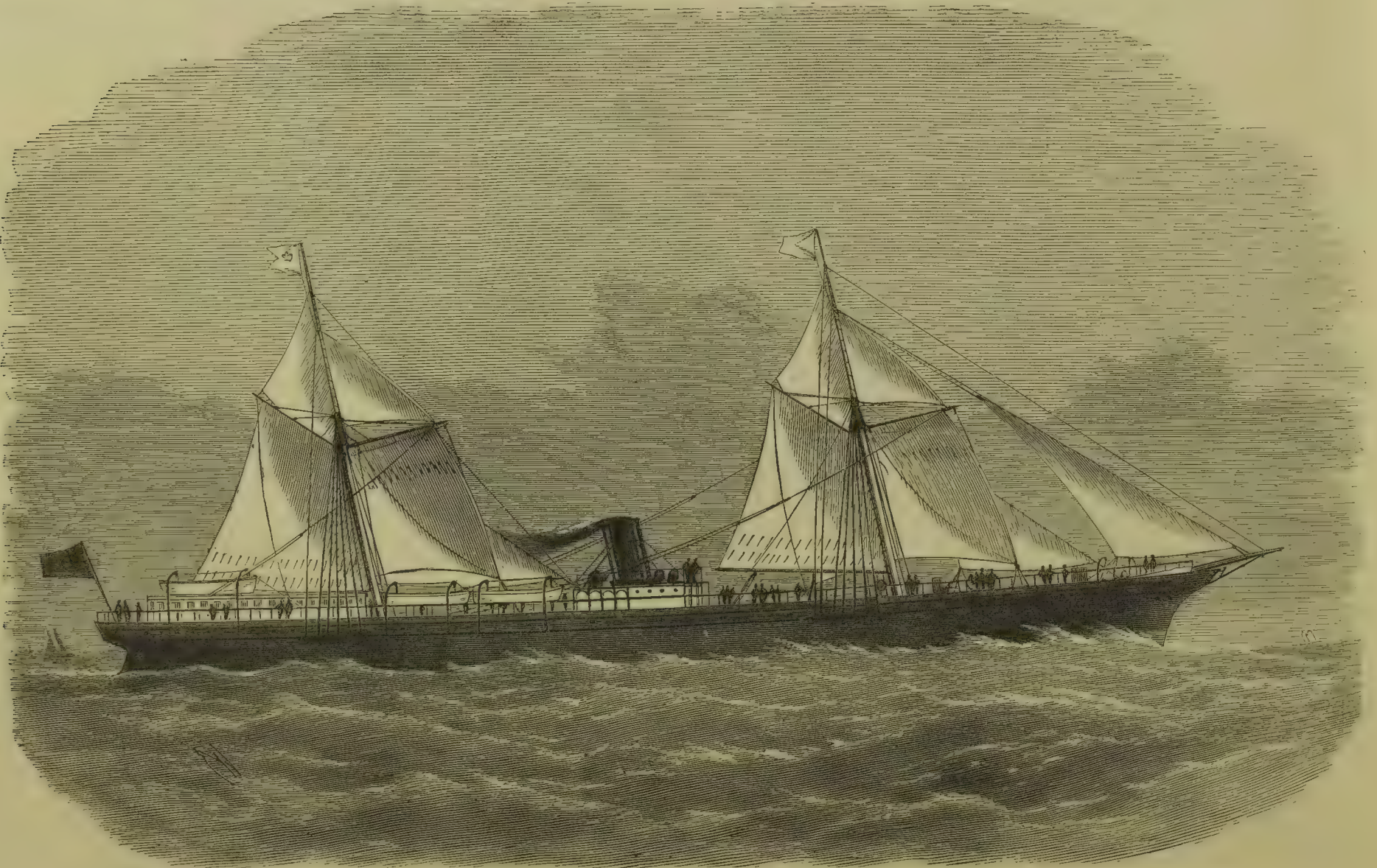
The *Vibilia* is fitted out for the conveyance of first-class passengers. The sleeping accommodation is very spacious, and there are airy state-rooms under the spar-deck, which is laid throughout with planks of East India teak. Above this is a spacious saloon of teak, the floor of which is laid with Minton's tiles, azure and white, giving it an agreeable effect of cleanness and coolness. On coming into European latitudes, passengers from India usually suffer not a little from the cold; but in the *Vibilia* this will be provided against, as far as can be done, by a complete system of steam-heating.

The quarters for the officers and engineers, and even for the seamen, are superior to the passenger accommodation of many steamers; and the comfort of the stokers has been specially attended to by placing the stokeholes next to the skin of the ship, where they are exposed to the cooling action of the sea-water; while the air gratings, instead of being blocked up by side houses, are left so that there may be free

access of air under the hurricane-deck, through the arches of a kind of arcade on each side, which may be noticed in our illustration.

The engines are by the old and well-known firm of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn. They are on the high and low pressure principle, with surface-condensers and elephant super-heaters, and are of the most solid construction and most finished workmanship. They will indicate, with ease, 1000-horse power. The starting gear may be worked either by hand or steam power; the touch of a lady's little finger is sufficient to start, stop, or reverse the ponderous machine. By an elegant contrivance, when the officer on the watch telegraphs his orders to the engine-room, he is made aware, by an automaton tell-tale, not only that his orders have been rightly understood, but also that they have been carried out.

The *Vibilia* is commanded by Captain Baker, late of the *City of Brussels*, and well known in the East India trade. She is owned by Messrs. John Straker, John Liddell, J. Fothergill, Arthur Pring, and others. This is the first of a new line of steamers for the India and China trade.



THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA NEW LINE SHIP VIBILIA.



DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The explorations in which Dr. Livingstone has been engaged since March, 1866, when he started from Zanzibar for the interior of Africa, may be partly understood by the help of our Sketch Map. It shows, in general outline, what is now known of the lakes and rivers of that continent, in its middle portion, between latitude 10 deg. north and 20 deg. south of the Equator, and especially from longitude 20 deg. east to 40 deg. east, on the Indian Ocean, comprising more than two thirds of the whole breadth of Africa, from the region of the Niger, or Guinea, in the north-west, to that of the Lower Zambesi, or Mozambique, in the south-east—that is, from the upper left-hand corner to the bottom right-hand corner of the Engraving on this page.

Africa, within the tropics, may be roughly divided into four great river-quarters—those of the Niger and the Congo, on the west side, the former lying some few degrees north of the Equator, the latter as far south of that geographical line; and those of the Upper Nile and the Zambesi, on the east side. But the inland river-systems of the east side, as proved by Dr. Livingstone's researches, take up not one half, but, apparently, two thirds of the width of this continent.

The Zambesi and its tributaries, very partially known to old Portuguese travellers, were thoroughly explored by Livingstone ten or twenty years ago. He moved up from the south in 1850, having in his previous missionary labours made himself familiar with all the country from the Latakoo station, on the Orange River, and from Kolobeng, on the Limpopo, to Lake Ngami, just below the southern limit of our Map. Between 1850 and 1854 he ascended the Upper Zambesi, and discovered the magnificent Victoria Falls; conciliated the great Makololo nation, as he had before made friends with the Bechuanas of Kaffirland; traversed the wide dominions of the powerful Kings, Mosilikatze and Sekeletu; traced the courses of the Chobe, the Kafue, the Liamba, or Leambye, and the Leeba, which all unite in the Zambesi; then turned his face towards the west coast and, after crossing Western Africa, came out at St. Paul de Loanda. He rested only a month at that seaport, and started inland again in September, 1854, passing through Angola, and descending the Leeba and the Zambesi, recrossed the entire width of the continent, arriving at the Portuguese settlements of Tete and Quilimane in the spring of 1856. Dr. Livingstone was in England in 1857, but in 1858 he attacked the unknown regions of East Africa, going up the Shiré

river in his little iron steam-boat, affectionately named the "Ma Robert," after his wife, whom the native used to call so as the mother of his eldest child. In several expeditions, from 1858 to 1864, he completed his survey of the Zambesi river-system and of the shores of Lake Nyassa.

The accomplishment of this task, which had employed him so many years, led the indefatigable servant of science and philanthropy to undertake another most difficult enterprise. He considered that Lake Nyassa, with the River Rovuma, on the eastern side of Africa, would aid him as steps into the utterly unknown land of the interior, about the latitude of 10 deg. south of the Equator. Why did he want to survey that particular region?

It was because his vast experience and his admirable practical sagacity told him that he would there find the main watershed of the African continent, the range of mountains or highland plains separating the great Valley of the Zambesi from all streams having a northward flow—and therefore, probably enough, the sources of the mysterious Nile. And why? Because the Nile, in the enormous length of its course, bears northward, even to the Mediterranean, the waters of Central Africa, certainly from as far as the Equator, and we



SKETCH MAP OF CENTRAL AFRICA, SHOWING DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS.

know not from how much farther. If any great waters existed south of the Equator and north of the Zambesi Valley, they must have a channel to the sea. There was no great river on the east side that could carry them to the Indian Ocean. Dr. Livingstone knew all the tributaries of the Zambesi sufficiently to feel sure that this region, within 10 deg. or 12 deg. of the Equator, was not drained by them to the south. It must therefore be drained either to the west, by the Congo, or to the north, by the Nile.

Which of these two geographical suppositions is the true one? That is what Dr. Livingstone has been trying to discover in his toilsome tramp of several thousand miles, up and down, to and fro, about and around, during the last six years, from March, 1866, when he led a party of thirty Bombay sepoys, Komoro Islanders, and native Africans up the Rovuma, to March of this present year, 1872, when Mr. Stanley took leave of him at Unyanyembe. Since that date Livingstone has not been heard of; but he is believed to have gone back to his work of exploration, far west of Lake Tanganyika.

We refer again to the Map drawn for this Number of our Journal. It is merely an attempt to sketch, from the verbal descriptions of the traveller, what may serve for an intelligible representation of the locality that has recently been explored by him, or its position relatively to the discoveries of other African explorers.

Lake Tanganyika, situated about the 30th degree of east longitude, 600 or 700 miles from the seacoast opposite Zanzibar, has been known to us fourteen years. It was visited in 1857 by Captain R. H. Burton, R N., and Captain J. H. Speke; but Captain Speke made a separate excursion, from Kazeh or Ujiji northward, and found Lake Victoria Nyanza. In October, 1860, Captain Speke and Captain J. A. Grant (now Colonel Grant) started again from Zanzibar to get across to the Nile, in which they succeeded, and the result was Captain Speke's discovery of an outlet from Lake Victoria Nyanza into the Nile, or White Nile. (The river above Khartoum, in Nubia, is called the "White Nile," to distinguish it from the great Abyssinian tributary, the "Blue Nile," which was long ago described by Bruce.) In 1864 this White Nile was ascended by Mr. S. W. Baker (now Sir Samuel Baker), who discovered a second great lake at the Equator, Lake Albert Nyanza. It may be well here to explain that Nyanza or Nyassa, in some native languages of Central Africa, is the general word for these inland seas. Sir Samuel Baker gained a minute knowledge of the Uganda country, between the two lakes; and it was then ascertained that the outlet from Victoria Nyanza was into Albert Nyanza, and thence down the Nile.

But neither of those two lakes, nor any lake, could be the actual source of a great river. The solution of the problem was only removed farther off. Whence was the supply of

water to Albert Nyanza? As for Victoria Nyanza, which now appears to be a group of several shallow lakes, with intervening marshes, and not one great lake, it could not possibly be the parent of the Nile. The southern and western shores of Lake Albert Nyanza are still unknown. It was thought likely that there might be a communication between Albert Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika, which is prodigiously deep, and holds a vast body of water. This was Dr. Livingstone's decided opinion in May, 1869, the date of his latest letters received previously to his meeting with Mr. Stanley. The southern end of Tanganyika had then been surveyed by Livingstone, and he had discovered a feeder to it, the smaller, upper Lake Liemba, supplied by four rivers from the mountains on its eastern side, near the 10th degree of south latitude.

It was the doctrine, therefore, of our best geographers, till a few weeks ago, that here, above the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika, was the true source of the Nile. This opinion is now proved to be erroneous, as will be seen from Mr. Stanley's address to the British Association at Brighton, on Friday week, a report of which is given in another page. Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley have examined the north end of Tanganyika, and find that there is *no* communication between that lake and either Albert Nyanza or Victoria Nyanza. In short, Lake Tanganyika has nothing to do with the Nile.

Then what lakes and what rivers are there beyond the



Equator that have something to do with the Nile? Let our readers once more look at our hastily sketched map, and they will see Dr. Livingstone's conception in its present half realised state. The river Chambeze, rising in between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south latitude, flows into Lake Bangweolo, which discharges its waters by the Luapula into Lake Moero, which pours forth a mighty stream, the Lualaba (called Webb's Lualaba by Livingstone, in honour of his munificent friend at home); this Lualaba, with the sister Lualaba which he calls Young's, after another friend, forms Lake Kamolondo. The great explorer has followed this chain of lakes and rivers, or "lacustrine river," to within 4 deg. of the Equator. He has heard from the natives of another lake, to be found still farther north. What, then, is Livingstone's present conclusion?

He regards the chain of lakes and rivers, which he alone has discovered, west of Tanganyika, in the Manyema country, as forming the central drainage system of the African continent. He observes that their line is northward, in the direction of the Nile. The unnamed lake beyond Kamolondo, which he has not reached, may, perhaps, be identical with a nameless lake heard of, some time ago, by an Italian wanderer, one Piaggia, and by the brothers Poncet, French ivory traders, west of Albert Nyanza. The problematical lake, reported to Piaggia, has been supposed to communicate either with Lake Tchad, by the river Shari, or with the Niger and the Atlantic. But what if it should be connected with the Bahr el Ghazel, or Petherick's Nile, the only important western tributary of the Egyptian river? What if it should be a link in the stupendous chain of flowing waters, imagined and partly inspected by Livingstone, from the source of the Chambeze to the shore of the Mediterranean, a direct length of 2600 geographical miles, and twice that length in the windings of the mighty stream?

We are not yet allowed to adopt this view of the question. Colonel Grant and Dr. Beke tell us that it cannot be as Dr. Livingstone thinks. They remind us that the Bahr el Ghazel, a few years ago, was traced to its source, in latitude 5 degrees north of the Equator, by the German travelling botanist Schweinfurth. Moreover, Schweinfurth has discovered in north latitude 3 deg. 35 min., and in 28 deg. east longitude, a large river, the Uelle, which flows from east to west. This river, they say, must necessarily shut up the central basin of Africa, so as to prevent the outlet of the Moero, Lualaba, and Kamolondo ever reaching the Nile.

Now, it seems to us that the above objection to Livingstone's theory may be sound, but is by no means certain. The Uelle is not marked in our Map because it was only crossed by Schweinfurth at a particular spot, and he did not trace its course up or down. He imagined that its sources would be in about latitude 2 deg. north of the Equator, east longitude 30 deg., on the western slope of the very high mountains seen by Baker and Piaggia west of Lake Albert Nyanza. But there is no proof of this. Rivers turn and wind so greatly, as Livingstone experienced with his Lualaba, that one seeming, at a particular place, to have a steady westerly course, may yet have its general course from south to north. The Uelle may possibly be a continuation of the Lualaba and Kamolondo "lacustrine river."

Let us suppose for a moment that it be so, and that this be the main outlet of Central African drainage. Then whither does it conduct the huge volume of waters brought north by the Lualaba? Livingstone feels sure that those waters do not pass to the Congo any more than to Lake Tanganyika, because his vast central basin, the Rua and Manyema country, is inclosed by lofty mountains on its eastern as on its western side. If the waters of this basin arrive north of the Equator, can they escape thence in a westerly direction to the Niger? It is possible that they may. They may communicate with the Benuwe or Chadda, which flows into the Niger. But is it not still possible that they may reach the Nile, leaving their apparent westerly inclination, and taking another turn to the north-east, which is no more than other rivers have been proved to do?

The south-west parts of Lake Albert Nyanza are yet unexplored. There may be no mountains, but a level plain, a marsh, or a grand in-flowing river, on that shore of Baker's lake. It cannot, indeed, be touched by the river that Schweinfurth crossed, which flows directly away from it. It does not, as Mr. Stanley proves, receive the waters of Tanganyika. But it may possibly receive those of Kamolondo and the Lualaba. If that be the case, Livingstone's primary stream, the Chambeze, rising above his Lake Bangweolo, in 11 deg. south latitude, is the true source of the Nile. But if Livingstone be mistaken, that same remote Chambeze has a destiny not less wonderful; for it may then be the true source of the Congo, or else the true source of the Niger. It takes its choice among three of the four river quarters of the African continent.

We stop here, in the region of mere vague conjecture and possibility, where the travellers and geographers as yet leave us. A more interesting problem of this kind has scarce been set before the world's mind since the discovery of America; and its practical importance to commerce and civilisation, to the beneficial work of humanity, and to the spread of Christianity, as we hope and trust, among the savage tribes of that fertile and populous region, cannot be overrated. Whatever Livingstone's geographical conclusions may be worth, it is quite evident that he has already opened the very heart of Africa. The country of the Manyema and Rua is the middle land. It ought to have been known these many years past; for it is bordered on one side by the Kingdom of the Cazembe, to whose capital town, Londa, near Lake Moero, the Portuguese Lacerda paid a visit so long ago as 1798. On the opposite side, to the north-west, this Midland of Africa, confined there by high mountains, verges on the territories of the Muata Yanvo, another great native potentate, visited between 1802 and 1814 by Portuguese traders from Angola. Yet it has been reserved for a solitary British missionary and consular agent, in these latter days, to discover the secluded home of the Manyema nation! What was the obstacle before? This question is answered in one word. It was the slave trade.

In this accursed criminal practice, which even now rages in East Africa, despite the protests and efforts of Christian Englishmen, who have lavished millions of English money, thousands of brave English lives, to put it down in West Africa—in this practice of the land pirates, invading the home of the Manyema nation, slaughtering their men and kidnapping their women and children for sale to the Arab and Turk—in this damnable practice alone lies the obstacle to civilising all the interior of that vast continent, which teems with a highly interesting and promising race of mankind. Read Dr. Livingstone's official despatches to Lords Clarendon and Granville; read Mr. Stanley's report of the hindrances he met with between the seacoast and Tanganyika. The state of the case is plain. It is by the cunning machinations of the Arabs concerned in the slave trade, and by their intrigues, both with the native chiefs around Unyanyembe, and with some of the Indian Banyans trading at Zanzibar, under the nose of her Majesty's Consul at that port, that Livingstone has been detained and robbed, his noble endeavours almost baffled, his

heroic life endangered, and the glorious task of opening Central Africa to Christian civilisation delayed and all but defeated. And this for what? In order that a few hundred greedy Asiatic dealers in living human flesh and blood, who all deserve to be hanged for innumerable murders and other foulest crimes, may be enabled to keep the Manyema country as their most valuable game-preserve for their man-hunting incursions! It is a singular anomaly in the year 1872.

If the British Government does not instantly and effectively interfere and put a stop to this villany, the name and work of Livingstone will be no honour to England and Scotland, but our eternal disgrace.

But what is to be done? Several things must be done at once, or as soon as possible. The British Consul at Zanzibar must be called upon again to exert whatever British influence may yet remain; and the Sultan of that island must be forbidden, at any rate, to carry on or connive at the slave trade. Mombas, a less unhealthy place with a good harbour, which has been claimed as a British possession, should be occupied, as Livingstone recommends. The ways from the seacoast to Lake Tanganyika should be made secure, and freed from the vexatious exactions of the native chiefs. That sensible monarch, the King Cazembe, who received Livingstone so hospitably, should be treated with, that he may become our useful ally. The Manyema people should be helped and encouraged to take care of themselves. It might not be amiss, while giving them Bibles and selling them red cloth, to furnish their leading men with a few hundred muskets and some powder and ball. They would then be able to make an example of the next gang of Arab ruffians who came to steal their wives and girls. We should not scruple to take part with the Manyema against the Moslem in such a quarrel. The enemies of the Manyema say they are cannibals, but Dr. Livingstone is jocosely sceptical on that point. And if they be cannibals, as they are heathen Pagans, what of that? A cannibal is far more respectable than a slave-trader, whether Mohammedan or nominal Christian. The Manyema, too, can pay us richly for assisting him. Ivory is so cheap in his country that he uses it for carpenter's timber; and the copper of Katanga, with other metals and vegetable produce of the soil, invites European commerce. The facilities of inland navigation are scarcely to be mistaken.

We believe there is a mighty future of substantial beneficence for British influence in Africa. Providence has so ordained it; and there are various signs that the time is now close at hand. The recent consolidation of our South African provinces and of our West Coast settlements, the signal success, otherwise a sterile victory, of our military expedition to overthrow the Abyssinian tyrant, the discoveries made by our adventurous countrymen, Landor, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, and Baker, the opening of the Suez Canal to our Indian and Australian traffic down the Red Sea, the attention with which our counsels are heard by the ruler of Egypt, seem to indicate that Great Britain will have the destinies of that vast Continent, to a large extent, at her disposal. Sir Samuel Baker is at this moment far up the White Nile, armed with full powers to suppress the slave trade there, so far as concerns Egypt, Nubia, and Sennaar. Dr. Livingstone's most earnest desire is to put an end to the slave trade of Tanganyika and the Lualaba. Those two worthy Britons are now approaching each other, from the opposite parts of Africa, with the same righteous purpose; and the geographical problem of the Nile sources, which may or may not be solved by their meeting at the Equator, is an incidental portion of their work. Science is good, and to know the surface of the earth; but humanity, and Christian morality, and that Divine Faith, of which Livingstone is a devoted servant, are very much better objects. To seek, to find, to save, to protect, and to instruct the forlorn lost children of the family of man—that is a glorious mission.

The Education Department has informed the Liverpool School Board that it considers that school accommodation for 21,147 children remains to be provided by the board.

A memorial fountain, commemorative of the introduction into Glasgow of the Loch Katrine water supply, and the services rendered in connection with that great work by the late Lord Provost Stewart, was inaugurated last week. There was a procession of the public bodies of the city to the Kelvingrove Park, where the memorial has been erected, and the fountain was formally handed over to the Parks and Galleries Trust by the Lord Provost.

The Bradford Corporation, who already hold two spacious and beautiful parks—Peel Park and Lister Park—have just purchased Low Close Farm, of more than seventeen acres of land at Horton, at a cost of £9000, with the intention of forming, with the addition of adjoining land, a park of thirty acres in that district of the borough. This will constitute the third park of the Corporation, and it is intended to increase the number of parks for the borough to five, by forming another park in Bowling, by the purchase of land for the purpose and by converting the waste land of Bradford-moor into a recreation-ground.

On Monday a great demonstration of the Independent Order of Rechabites and Good Templars took place at Alton Towers, Staffordshire, on Monday, under the presidency and direction of the Earl of Shrewsbury. There were about 10,000 persons present. The Earl of Shrewsbury addressed several thousands in the quadrangle of Alton Towers, giving the visitors a thrice-repeated welcome. He said he gave them a hearty welcome because England had made up her mind not to be intemperate, and it had been impressed upon the Legislature that intemperance should no longer be the disgrace of Great Britain. He exhorted the audience to petition, stating that the Legislature could only by this means learn what the people required.

The autumn manoeuvres may be said to have begun. Mr. Cardwell, accompanied by Sir Henry Storks and Mr. Glyn, M.P., paid a visit to the southern army, near Blandford, on Saturday. They went first to the head-quarters camp, at France Farm, where they were received by Sir J. Michel, the General in command, and his staff. After inspecting the arrangements of the control department at head-quarters, they were taken to the cavalry camp at France Down and Camp Hill, where they visited the dragoon, lancer, and hussar regiments in their respective camps. They rode over to the Race Down Camp, where the whole of the infantry are quartered. All but two battalions of the regulars and militia had arrived. Mr. Cardwell is said to have appeared much pleased with the appearance of the troops, especially of the militia. On Tuesday some important instruction was given to the troops assembled. Both infantry and cavalry had several hours of outpost drill, the Guards particularly distinguishing themselves. From preparations which have been made, it appears that during the next fortnight, until the manoeuvres actually take place, the brigade battalion drill by the Southern Army will be carried on with but little cessation. The troops are in excellent health, and the militia regiments are considered exceptionally fit for duty.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

### THE EXPLORATIONS OF AFRICA.

The greatest popular attraction in the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in its congress at Brighton during the last week or ten days, has been found, as at former meetings, in the Geographical Section, where an address was delivered by Mr. H. M. Stanley, on Friday week, upon the discoveries made by himself and Dr. Livingstone at the north end of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Francis Galton presided in this section, and there was a crowded and fashionable audience, amongst whom were the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial. Mr. Stanley began with an account of the circumstances under which he was sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, to find Dr. Livingstone's position in Central Africa. He then described his journey from the coast to Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, his meeting with Dr. Livingstone there, and his own impressions of the character and demeanour of Dr. Livingstone. Coming at length to the proper subject of his address, Mr. Stanley continued:—

"The connection between the Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza was a subject of interest to all geographers before I went to Central Africa. I recollect the very many hypotheses raised upon this subject. Livingstone even was almost sure that the Albert Nyanza was no more than a lower Tanganyika; and, indeed, he had a very good reason for believing so. He had perceived a constant flow northward. All the Arabs and natives persisted in declaring that the Rusizi ran out of the Lake Tanganyika. Considering, also, that there was a tradition that Armanika, grandfather of Rumanika, the present King of Karagwe, had thought of deepening the Kitangule, flowing from the west to the Victoria Nyanza, in order to permit his canoes to proceed to Ujiji for trading purposes, I cannot see why he was not justified in thinking that there was some connection between the Tanganyika and the Albert Lake, or between the Tanganyika and the Victoria. Before I arrived at Ujiji he had never been to the north end of the Tanganyika; but as soon as I mentioned the interest and importance attached to it, and offered to escort him thither, he lost no time in preparing for the journey. He said, in excuse for not having visited the northern head previously, 'I never regarded it as of any importance. The central line of drainage absorbed all my attention and means.'

"Our journey to the head of the lake it is unnecessary to describe here; it befits more the pages of a book. Livingstone used to call it a picnic, and I believe he writes of it in that sense to Lord Granville. I heartily concur with him, though the picnic had its drawbacks. As we hugged the coast of Ujiji and Urundi, looking sharply to every little inlet and creek for the outlet that was said to be somewhere in a day's pulling, we would pass by some fifteen to twenty miles of country. As we left our camp at dawn, after dispatching our breakfast of Mocha coffee and dourra pancakes, with the men gaily shouting and chanting their lively chorus, echoing amongst the great mountains that rose up sometimes 2000 ft. and 3000 ft. above our heads, we did not know but that our next camping-place might be in the enemy's country. Who could guarantee our lives while camping in the country of Urundi? Several times we were in danger. Twice we were obliged to fly—twice our men kept watch all night, lest we might be surprised while asleep. Twice during the noonday heats we drank the exhilarating bohea with our eyes and ears painfully on the alert, for the enemy we knew to be on the search for us. These were some of the drawbacks to the pleasure of the picnic.

"It took us ten days' hard pulling to reach the head of the lake, a distance of nearly one hundred geographical miles from Ujiji. Two days sufficed for the coast of Ujiji, the remaining eight we were coasting along the bold shores of Urundi, which gradually inclined to the eastward, the western ranges, ever bold and high, looking like a huge blue-black barrier some thirty miles west of us, to all appearances impenetrable and impassable. If the waters of the Tanganyika could be drained out, and we were to stand upon the summit of those great peaks which rise abruptly out of the lake, a most wonderful scene would be presented to us. We should see an extraordinarily deep chasm, from 5000 ft. to 7000 ft. deep, with the large island of Ubwari rising like another Magdala from the awful depths around it; for I think that the greatest depth of that lake is near 3000 ft. Only two miles from shore I sounded, and, though I let down 620 ft. of line, I found no bottom. Livingstone sounded when crossing the Tanganyika from the westward, and found no bottom with 1800 ft. of line. The mountains around the northern half of the Tanganyika fold around so close, with no avenue whatever for the escape of waters save the narrow valleys and ravines which admit rivers and streams into the lake, that were it possible to force the water into a higher altitude of 500 ft. above its present level its dimensions would not be increased very considerably. The valley of the Malagarazi would then be a narrow, deep arm of the lake, and the Rusizi would be a northern arm, crooked and tortuous, of sixty or seventy miles in length.

"The evening before we saw the Rusizi a freedman of Zanzibar was asked which way the river ran—out of the lake or into it. The man swore that he had been on the river but the day before, and that it ran out of the lake. Here was an announcement calculated to shake the most sceptical. I thought the news too good to be true. I should certainly have preferred that the river ran out of the lake into either the Victoria or the Albert. The night we heard this announcement made so earnestly Livingstone and myself sat up very late, speculating as to where it went. We resolved, if it flowed into the Victoria Nyanza, to proceed with it to that lake, and then strike south to Unyanyembe; and, if it flowed into the Albert Lake, to proceed into the Albert and cruise all around it, in the hope of meeting Baker.

"As there was war between the rival tribes inhabiting the banks of the Rusizi, the king Mokamba advised us to proceed to his brother's village in Mugihewa by night, which was situated about 800 yards from the river, on the right bank. Just after dark we started, and in the morning we arrived at Mugihewa. After a cup of coffee we manned our canoe, and, having prepared our guns, we started for the mouth of the river. In about fifteen minutes we were entering a little bay about a mile wide, and saw before us, to the north, a dense brake of papyrus and matete cane. Until we were close to this brake we could not detect the slightest opening for a river such as we imagined the Rusizi to be. We followed some canoes which were disappearing mysteriously and suspiciously through some gaps in the dense brake. Pulling boldly up, we found ourselves in what afterwards proved to be the central mouth of the river. All doubt as to what the Rusizi was vanished at once and for ever before that strong brown flood, which tasked our exertions to the utmost as we pulled up. I once doubted, as I seized an oar, that we should ever be able to ascend; but after a hard quarter of an hour's pulling, the river broadened, and a little higher up we saw it widen into lagoons on each side.

"The alluvial plain through which the river makes its exit



into the lake is about twelve miles wide, and narrows into a point after a length of fifteen miles, or a narrow valley folded in by the eastern and western ranges, which here meet at a distance of a couple of miles. The western range, which inclines to the eastward, halts abruptly, and a portion of it runs sharply north-westward, while the eastward range inclines westward, and, after overlapping the western range, shoots off north-westward, where it is lost amid a perfect jumble of mountains.

"The chief Rubinga, living at Mugihewa, is the principal chief in Usige. He is a great traveller. Born in Urundi, he has been to Karagwa and Ruanda, and came to Usige when quite a young man. Though a pleasant cynic in his way, he shared in our enthusiasm as if he had been an associate of the Royal Geographical Society, and entered very readily into a discussion about the mooted points which still remain unsolved. Briefly, he said that the Rusizi rose from the Lake Kivu, a lake fifteen miles in length and about eight in breadth. Kwansibura was the chief of the district in North-Eastern Urundi, which gives its name to the lake. Through a gap in the mountain the river Rusizi escaped out of Lake Kivu. On leaving Lake Kivu it is called Kwangeregere; it then runs through the district of Unyambungu, and becomes known as the Rusizi or Lusizi. A day's march from Mugihewa, or say twenty miles north of the mouth, it is joined by the Luanda, or Ruanda, flowing from a north-westerly direction, from which I gather that the river Luanda is called after the name of the country—Ruanda, said to be famous for its copper-mines. Besides the Luanda there are seventeen other streams which contributed to the Rusizi; these are the Mpanda, Karindwa, Wa Kani, Kaganissi, Kaburan, Mohira, Niama-gana, Nya Kagunda, Ruviro, Rofuba, Kavimvira, Mujove, Ruhuhha, Mukindu, Sange, Rubirizi, Kiriba.

"Usige, a district of Urundi, occupying the head of the lake, extends two marches into the north, or thirty miles, after which comes what is called Urundi Proper for another two days' march; and directly north of that is Ruanda, a very large country, almost equal in size to the Urundi. Rubinga had been six days to the northward. There were some in his tribe who had gone further; but from no one could we obtain intelligence of a lake or of a large body of water, such as the Albert Nyanza, being to the north. Sir Samuel Baker has sketched the lake as being within one degree north of the Tanganyika; but it is obvious that its length is not so great as it is represented, though it might extend thirty or forty miles south of Vacovia. Ruanda, as represented to us by Rubinga, Mokamba, chiefs of Usige, and their elders, is an exceedingly mountainous country, with extensive copper-mines. It occupies the whole district north of Urundi Proper, between Mutumbi on the west and Urundi on the east, and Itara north-east. Of the countries lying north of Ruanda we could obtain no information. West of Urundi is the extreme frontier of Manyema, which even here has been heard of.

"In returning to Ujiji after the satisfactory solution of the river Rusizi, we coasted down the western shore of the Tanganyika, and came to Uvira at noon of the following day. We were shown the sandy beach on which the canoes of Burton and Speke had rested. Above, a little south of this, rises the lofty peak of Sumburizi, fully 4500 ft. above the level of the lake. Mruti, the chief of Uvira, still lives in the village he occupied when Burton and Speke visited his dominions. A day's march (or fifteen miles) south of this Uvira narrows down to the alluvial plains formed by the numerous streams which dash down the slopes of the western range; while the mountainous country is known as Ubenbe, the land of the cannibals, who seldom visit the canoes of the traders. South of Uvira is Usansi, peopled by a race extremely cannibalistic in its taste, as the doctor and myself had very good reasons to know. I think, if we had had a few sick or old men among our party, we could have disposed of them to advantage, or we might have exchanged them for vegetables, which would have been most welcome to us. From Usansi we struck off across the lake, and, rowing all night, at dawn we arrived at a port in Southern Urundi. Three days afterwards we were welcomed by the Arab traders of Ujiji, as we once more set foot on the beach near that bunder.

"We have thus coasted around the northern half of the Tanganyika, and I might inform you of other tribes who dwell on its shores; but the principal subject of my paper was to show you how we settled that vexed question, 'Was the Rusizi an affluent or an affluent?' There is, then, nothing more to be said on that point.

"But, gentlemen, I must ask your permission to deliver a message from your great associate Livingstone, who long before this has left Unyanyembe, and is proceeding to the scene of his late discoveries. He told me to tell you that he wants no companion now; that he requires no more stores; that, when he has satisfied himself of the sources of the Nile, he will come home, and give you such reports as will satisfy you. With plenty of stores, and over seventy good men well armed and equipped, he is now en route to Ufipa, healthy and strong, and as enthusiastic as ever. Having delivered my message, I conclude with thanking you for the attention with which you have listened to me."

After the communication made by Mr. Stanley and the reading of the extracts from the Livingstone despatches, another paper was read, sent in by Colonel Grant, bearing also upon the recent discoveries of Livingstone, disagreeing with some of the doctor's conclusions; and then a most animated discussion followed, in which views for and against the conclusions deduced by the Doctor were freely disputed, Mr. Stanley, in reviewing the arguments, stanchly supporting his Anglo-African friend. Amongst the chief speakers were the president of the section, Dr. Beke, and Mr. Petherick.

#### ECONOMY OF COAL.

One of the most useful addresses was that delivered, on Friday week, by Mr. Bramwell, C.E., president of the Mechanical Section. He said that, on thinking over many subjects connected with mechanical science, he could discover nothing more important than "coal." He regarded coal as the staff of life of the steam-engine, and he called attention to the fact that the amount raised which was 64,000,000 tons in 1855, rose to 80,000,000 in 1860, and to 108,000,000 in 1869; while the price of coal has in the colliery districts risen, speaking in round numbers, about 100 per cent during the last twelve months, and is still rising. Whatever the amount of existing coal may be, it is, after all, but a finite quantity. Unlike the wood fuel, which grows year after year to replace the annual consumption, the coal fuel is given us once for all, and should therefore be regarded as a most precious and valuable deposit of which we are the stewards and guardians, justified, no doubt, in using all that we require for legitimate purposes, but most criminal in respect of all that we waste, whether through carelessness or ignorance—an ignorance culpable as carelessness itself. He next passed in consideration the various possible substitutes for coal as a source of power, enumerating the wind, the force of the streams, and the force of the tide, and pointing out the various methods by which these agencies might be more fully utilised than at present. On this subject he said:—"I would suggest that, in those cases where there are large

manufacturing districts within a few miles of the sea, and where there is a rise and fall of the tide, coupled, in the outset at all events, with natural indentations of the coast which might be comparatively readily dammed up for the storage of the water, there such storage should be made, that the water should set to work turbines of the best kind (turbines which will work with very nearly the same percentage of the total power given out by the water at any particular moment, whether they are immersed or whether they are not), that these turbines should be employed in pumping water at a high pressure into Armstrong accumulators, and that pipes should be laid on from those accumulators to the neighbouring manufacturing town, and should there deliver their power to the consumers requiring it, to be used by them in water-pressure engines. Suppose a beginning were made with the city of Bristol, which is, no doubt, a very favourable instance for the application of this suggestion. Here the rise and fall of the tide might safely be taken at 24 ft. Half a square mile of water inclosed would, after the most lavish deductions for loss, yield in Bristol at least 5000-horse power, probably sufficient to replace the whole of the power of the stationary engines now at work in Bristol." Mr. Bramwell then considered the loss of coal which occurs in the actual working of the mines themselves. He pointed out that a great deal of coal which did not at present pay for being brought to the surface would be left buried in abandoned mines, and that hereafter, when perhaps very valuable, it would be almost inaccessible. It was for mining engineers to devise means of reducing waste of this kind to a minimum. Next there came the question of the waste of coal when brought to the surface. This was of two kinds—the domestic and the manufacturing. The domestic waste was a highly important branch of the subject. It is believed, said Mr. Bramwell, that out of the total of 98 or 99 millions of tons of coal which in 1869 were retained for home use, 18½ millions of tons, about one fifth of that quantity, were consumed for domestic purposes. We all of us know so intimately the way in which coals are burnt for domestic purposes that it will seem an idle waste of time to describe it. We put a grate immediately below and within a chimney, and, as this chimney is formed of brickwork, by no possibility can more than the most minute amount of heat be communicated from the chimney to the room. On this grate we make an open fire. Fire cannot burn without air, and we provide no means whatever for the air to come in to the fire. This is a provision that not one architect or builder in a thousand dreams of making. The consequence is that the unhappy fire has, as it were, to struggle for existence. In a well-built house especially has it to struggle, for the doors and windows shut tightly. The result is that the fire is always smoking, or is on the verge of smoking. We breathe the noxious gases, and we spoil our furniture and pictures; nevertheless, happily for us, the fire does succeed in getting supplies of air which, even although insufficient for the wants of the chimney draught, do renew the air of the room. If, to satisfy the demands of the chimney, and to stop its smoking, a window is left a little open or a door is set ajar, we complain of draughts and we complain of the unhomely look caused by sitting in a room with an open door, so that there we are, with an asphyxiated fire, our smoky fireplaces, and our draughty rooms. Moreover, the fire, being immediately below the chimney, the main part of the conducted heat inevitably goes up it and is wasted, leaving the room to be warmed principally, if not entirely, by the radiated heat; and we do and suffer all this in order that we may see the fire and be able to poke it. I must confess that if there was no cure for the evils I have described other than the close stoves of the Continent, with the invisible fire and with the want of circulation of air in the room, I would rather put up with the whole of our present domestic discomforts, and even with the loss of heat, than resort to the close stove as a remedy. But there are modes by which freedom from smoke, freedom from draught, efficient ventilation, and utilisation of the heat may all be combined with the presence of the visible pokeable fire. Some members of this association may recollect the paper that was read before it at the Norwich meeting in 1868 by Captain Douglas Galton, in which he so clearly described his admirably simple invention of fire-grate. This consisted in putting a flue to the upper part of the fire-grate, which flue passed through a brick chamber formed in the ordinary chimney, which chamber was supplied with air from the exterior of the room by a proper channel, and then the air, after being heated in contact with the flue in the chamber, escaped into the room by openings near the ceiling, so that the room was supplied with a copious volume of warm fresh air, which did away with all tendency to draughts from the doors and windows, and, moreover, furnished an ample supply for the purposes of ventilation and combustion. These fireplaces, I regret to say, have been but little used in England, from a cause I shall have to advert to hereafter—a cause which, as I believe, stands in the way of the adoption of improvement generally. The merits of these fireplaces were at once acknowledged by the French, who made the most careful and scientific investigation of their working; and they found that with such fireplaces three times the effect was obtained from a given weight of coal that could be got with those of the ordinary construction. No doubt, there are many other plans by which the same end as that attained by Captain Galton may be arrived at, and yet we go on year after year building new houses, making no improvement, exposing ourselves to all the annoyances, and, worst of all, wasting the precious fuel. Assume that we were to set ourselves vigorously to work to cure this state of things, can it be doubted that in ten years' time we might halve the consumption per household, and do that not only without inflicting any discomfort, or depriving the householder of any gratification, but with an absolute addition to warmth and an increase of cleanliness, a benefit to health, and a saving of expense? Moreover, it must be remembered that, with the imperfect combustion of domestic fires, large volumes of smoke are poured into the air. We know how much freer from smoke town atmosphere is in summer time than it is in winter time, and this simply on account of the smaller quantity of coal that is being burnt. Suppose that we could reduce the total consumption, both in summer and in winter, by 50 per cent, what an enormous boon that would be even in the one matter of a pure atmosphere. With regard to waste in manufacturing uses, Mr. Bramwell discussed many sources of it, and the remedies for them, and called attention to modes of firing, construction of boilers and furnaces, and other methods of economising fuel, as well as to the wastefulness of many steam-engines, made by manufacturers who are unacquainted with the principles of the art they follow, and are altogether in the rear of the scientific knowledge of the day. So little was known of the total horse-power at work in the United Kingdom that it was useless to speculate on the amount of saving which would be effected by improving all our steam-engines up to the highest standard; but it was quite certain that it would have to be expressed in millions of tons. On the conclusion of Mr. Bramwell's address, some remarks were made by Mr. Hawkshaw and Mr. Newmarch; and it was proposed that a society should be formed to encourage

plans for the most economical use of coals in manufacturing establishments.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE WEALD.

A subject of national as well as local importance was brought before the Geological Section, in which Mr. Robert Godwin-Austen presided. This was the proposed geological exploration of the Weald of Sussex. Mr. Topley and Mr. Henry Willett, as promoters of that undertaking, made statements of its design. It seems that there is some expectation of finding coal. Mr. Willett announced that money was subscribed, the machinery was on the spot, and the boring operations would speedily be commenced. The objects of the sub-Wealden exploration were—To ascertain (by actual experiment of a boring) the nature and thickness of the geological strata lying immediately beneath the lowest series of the Wealden formation in Kent and Sussex (known as the Ashburnham beds), and thereby to put an end to the differences of opinion among scientific men on the subject, who may otherwise continue to form adverse speculations for another century. Subordinately, to ascertain whether carboniferous strata (as in Belgium and the Boulogne district in France) extend across the Channel in this direction. To endeavour to reach palæozoic rocks, if such exist within 2000 ft. of the surface, and to ascertain the temperature of the rocks (successively reached) by the methods and instruments recommended by the British Association Committee on Subterranean Temperatures. The facts across the Channel seemed to point out not only the possibility, but the probability, of the carboniferous strata of the real and true coal measures being reached within a commercially available distance on this side of the Channel. He was astonished that they were so far behind their neighbours that not one single experiment for purely scientific purposes in the south-east of England had ever been made. There was still a difference of opinion between Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Godwin-Austen as to which portion of the country was the most desirable in which to make the first experiment. Mr. Prestwich would have preferred that the boring should have been in the Thames Valley, or even further north than that. However, as it was a Sussex scheme, he was desirous, for the honour of his own county, that the first boring should be made in Sussex. Whatever might be the results of the experiment, it would be a pioneer for other borings which might be adopted, and which, in all probability, would be most necessary in other parts of the country. The spot selected for the boring was a most favourable one, and enabled them to avoid the labour of running through at least 2000 ft. of the Wealden beds. Mr. Hawkshaw was so impressed with the possibility of coal being found beneath the Wealden that he thought of making a boring on his own estate in West Sussex, but, finding that he would have to go through at least 2000 ft. before he reached the point at which they were to begin, he very wisely determined to subscribe to the sub-Wealden exploration first, and, if they found a very productive coal-field, he might find it answer his purpose to begin in West Sussex as well. In answer to a question, Mr. Willett stated that the boring would begin at a width of 9 in.

#### PRESERVED MEAT AND MILK.

Another matter of practical interest was that discussed by the Economic Science Section (Professor H. Fawcett, M.P., in the chair), where Dr. Edward Smith, Medical Inspector for the Poor-Law Board, read a treatise on "The Economic and Nutritive Value of the three Preserved Foods—Preserved Milk, Preserved Meat, and Liebig's Extract of Meat." He observed that the large amount which the consumption of these preserved foods had attained rendered it most desirable that the public should understand their value, both in the pecuniary and nutritive aspects of the question. There was much ignorance and even misconception on the subject, and in offering his own knowledge, he should do so in a summary manner. Speaking on preserved milk, which was made in England, Switzerland, and America, he first described the manufacture of that made in America, and sold in England, and then pointed out that one pint of the product represented four pints of milk. Four pints of milk would cost, according to locality, from 4d. to 8d.; but the "pint tin" of preserved milk held only 16 oz., and not a pint, which was equal to 20 oz.; and, making allowance for the sugar which was added to the preserved milk, the weight of the preserved milk was about 14 oz., or two thirds of a pint, and represented a value of 2½d. or 6½d., according to locality; but the price of the tin of preserved milk was 10d. or 1s., and therefore was not an economical, but a dear food. It was, however, he said, a useful invention, in so far as it added to the food of man that which in many localities would otherwise be given to the pigs; and there was every reason to believe that it was most profitable to the manufacturer. Another point he drew attention to was that, as sugar was cheaper than preserved milk, and had different and inferior properties, according to the quantity used would the milk-value of the compound be reduced, and the temptation to the manufacturer was to use the maximum quantity. The Aylesbury milk contained two ounces in the pound, or 12½ per cent, and it was said that there were other kinds which contained three ounces, or nearly 20 per cent, of sugar. It was possible to prepare the "condensed milk" not only with wholly new milk, but with skimmed milk and with a mixture of the two—skimmed and new. The latter was said to produce the "smoothest" and best preserved milk, and there could be no doubt that a considerable proportion of the cream was first taken from the milk to be pressed in order to make butter. Therefore the product, though of value, was not new milk; and, as in the important use of milk—the feeding of infants and young children—the fat was as necessary to nutrition as the caseine and other elements, new unskimmed milk, and not "preserved" milk, was required. It was a significant fact, he added, that the milk-condensing companies were also butter-makers on a large scale; and competition, doubtless, would show itself in these directions—increased proportion of water and sugar, and lessened proportion of cream and butter. He closed his remarks on this portion of the subject by pointing out that in preserved milk we have a product of uncertain composition and nutritious value.

The "preserved meat" brought under consideration was that now so widely known as the "Australian." He described the process of preservation, and stated that six pounds of raw meat, with a proportion of fat, were placed in a tin, which was put into a bath of chloride of calcium and exposed to a temperature higher than that of boiling water—viz., from 230 deg. to 250 deg. The tin was soldered and closed except at one point, where there was a hole through which the steam escaped. The object to be obtained was primarily the expulsion of the air from the tin, and, therefore, the high temperature was required; and, secondly, the cooking of the meat, which, however, might be effected at a much lower temperature. The tin, to prevent too great loss of weight, was "primed" from time to time, so as to keep up the weight of the contents. The circumstances to be remarked in the process were—first, that the meat was neither roasted nor boiled, but stewed in its own vapour; second, that it was overcooked, so that a larger proportion of the soluble materials was extracted than occurred in the ordinary process of









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